Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,657. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DR. DEPEW'S HOSPITALITY

A Harmony Dinner for Presidential Candidates.

REPUBLICAN CHIEFS AT HIS BOARD

Gen. Harrison His Right-Hand Guest —Mayor Strong and ex-Senator Platt Face Each Other— Mr. Reed Absent.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew gathered around his dinner table last night, at 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, about all the visible supply of Republican Presidential candidates and nearly all of the leaders of the warring Republican factions in this State and city.

Dr. Depew placed Mayor Strong directly opposite Thomas C. Platt at his table, and he told the distinguished company of gentlemen some of his best stories.

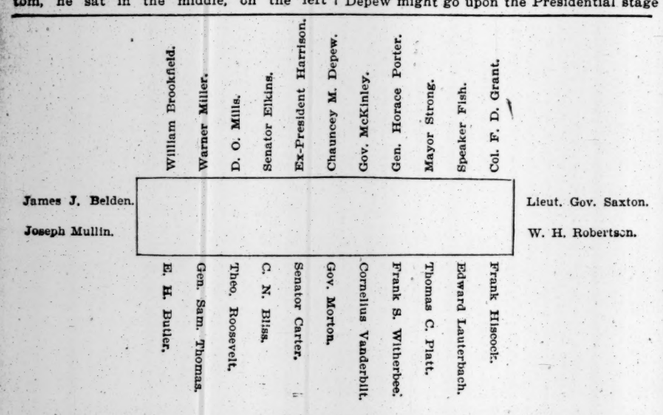
Dr. Depew said it was a harmony dinner. Ex-Senator Platt called it a hominy dinner. One of the distinguished guests present said before he got far away from Dr. Depew's house:

"Yes, we will have harmony in the party hereabout—with a hatchet."

Dr. Depew's dinner was one that will certainly be historical. Never before were so many Presidential possibilities got together in one bunch when the fight for the nomination is waxing warm.

Ex-President Harrison was there, Gov. McKinley of Ohio was there, and Mr. Morton was there. Such conflicting interests are not usually gathered in one dining room, where the representative of each interest apparently enjoys every minute of the function.

Dr. Depew's dining table was oblong. Dr. Depew did not sit at the head of the table, but, following what is a later custom, he sat in the middle, on the left side of the table, looking from the main entrance of the dining room. On his right was Gen. Harrison; on his left Gov. McKinley. Across the table, occupying the middle seat, was Gov. Morton. On the Governor's right was Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and on his left was Cornelius Vanderbilt. Lieut. Gov. Saxton and ex-Judge W. H. Robertson of Westchester sat at the upper end of the table, and ex-Congressman James J. Belden and State Senator Joseph Mullin sat at the lower end. Next to Gov. McKinley was Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club, and next to him was Mayor Strong, with Thomas C. Platt directly opposite him.



How Dr. Depew's Guests Were Seated.

Besides Gen. Harrison, Gov. Morton and Gov. McKinley, all of whom have Presidential "booms" in progress, those present were:

Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, a gentleman whom Mr. Platt thinks had much to do with his original falling out with Gen. Harrison.

D. O. Mills, who does not forget Whitelaw Reid's interests, and who is again "out against Platt."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who may be a candidate for United States Senator.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, full of memories of graveyards, present and to come, an expert in the use of knives, and who thinks Mayor Strong is a "wicked old man."

Mayor Strong, who does not care what Platt says about him.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, leader of the anti-Platt forces in this city.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and leader of the Platt forces in this city.

Cornelius N. Bliss, one of the leaders of the anti-Platt movement in the State.

Gen. Sam Thomas, ditto.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, who is bent on "doing up" ex-Congressman James J. Belden, politically.

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden, who is bent on "doing up" the Hiscock-Hendricks faction.

Senator "Tom" Carter, who says the Republican Party will lose ever so many votes if it does not cater to silver men, and whose utterances do not please Gen. Harrison.

Ex-Judge Robertson of Westchester, whose appointment as Collector of this Port by President Garfield led to the Platt-Conkling resignations from the United States Senate.

E. H. Butler of The Buffalo News, an out-and-out anti-Platt man.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board.

Col. F. D. Grant, also a member of the Police Board.

Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr.

F. S. Witherbee.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Senator Joseph Mullin, who is an anti-Platt man.

There was one man invited to the dinner who refused to attend. Dr. Depew would not say who it was. Some one asked if it was J. Sloat Fassett, but Mr. Fassett is or has been in California. Others asked if it was Edwin Einstein, others of it was J. S. Clarkson; but no one could tell.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed had an invitation sent to him, but Dr. Depew said that the ex-Speaker was in the Maine woods and that the invitation did not reach him. Mr. Reed is also said to be in Canada with Senator Platt of Connecticut.

There was a story that Edward Lauterbach's invitation was sent so late that it was a difficult matter to get him to attend. He was at the dinner, however.

E. H. Butler of Buffalo was the first to arrive at Dr. Depew's home. Senator Carter followed him, then ex-Judge Robertson. Gen. Harrison and Senator Elkins arrived together in a carriage. Ex-Senators Platt and Hiscock also arrived in company, and Gov. McKinley and J. J. Belden appeared together.

To reporters Dr. Depew said that he would not speak at the dinner, and then, with a smile, he added that he would not permit any speeches at all. Dr. Depew never speaks at a dinner in his own house. He finds plenty of opportunity to do all the speaking he wants outside.

"What is the real object of this dinner?" Dr. Depew was asked.

He smiled that winning smile of his as he answered:

"To smooth out the political acerbities of the hour."

Then he added: "My dear old friend Gen. Harrison was in town, and I thought that before he went away I would entertain him at dinner."

In the course of the chat Mr. Depew told a story. Here it is:

"Some years ago I consented to accept an invitation to preside at a charity concert in Chickering Hall. All the famous singers and musicians then in New-York had agreed to contribute. They got into a quarrel among themselves, and when the time came for the concert to open only one put in an appearance. I said to the committee, which was composed of ladies, that it must return the money of ticket holders and apologize. The committee said that that was impossible. It had paid $200 for the hall and $100 for advertising, and all this money had been paid out of the money that had been received for tickets. I then asked Johnny Morgan how long he could play the organ without losing his scalp. He said that he had found by repeated experiments that twenty minutes was the extreme limit, with safety to life and limb. So I went upon the stage and signaled him to begin. When the audience began searching for weapons to throw at Morgan he looked at me bluely and I nodded to him that he might quit. I then introduced the violinist, whose performance occupied five minutes. I then came forward and told the whole story, exactly what was the difficulty, and why we could not return the money for the tickets.

"The audience shouted: 'Why don't you go on yourself? Why don't you go on yourself?'"

In view of the differences among the Republican artists, this story was taken to mean that if it became necessary, Dr. Depew might go upon the Presidential stage and see if any one would shout, "Why don't you go on yourself?"

But yesterday was Dr. Depew's day for big jokes.

The ever-genial doctor's dining room is big enough to be called a banquet hall, and a very beautiful banquet hall it was last night. The decorations added a beautiful reddish glow to the numerous lights. The flowers used were American Beauty roses, a bank of them being upon the dining table. The lamp shades were red, and those who got a chance to view the effect described it as being very beautiful. The ante-room, just off the dining room, was furnished with a set of fifteenth century furniture that Dr. Depew picked up in France last Summer. On the mantel was a bust of Washington Irving, which Ball Hughes gave to Dr. Depew. The host also displayed a gavel that he said was used in Fraunce's Tavern when Washington said farewell to his officers. The gavel certainly was a very old one.

There was nothing very elaborate about the menu cards. They were simple affairs, with gilt edges, having at the top a big "D." But if the menu cards were not elaborate, the menu was. The science of touching a man's heart through his appetite is one that diplomatists study. Rare was the feast Mr. Depew presented last night. Here is the menu:

LUCINES.
POTAGES.
Consommé a la Seslignac. Tortue verte, claire.
HORS D'OEUVRE.
Olives, Radis,
Amandes, Salles.
POISSON.
Lanlour sauce. Hollandaise veit pis.
CONCOMBRES.
Pommes re terre fondantes.
RELEVE.
Selle d'agneau a la Piemontaise.
Tomates a la Boquillon.
ENTREES.
Supreme de volaille aux truffles,
Petits pois a la Parisienne,
Terrapéne a la Baltimore,
Champignons a la creme sous cloche,
Sorbet favorite.
ROTI.
Pigeonneaux au cresson.
FROID.
Petits aspics de foies gras,
Salade nonpareille.
ENTREMENTS DE DOUCEUR.
Compiegne aux fraises, pieces montées, glaces fantaisies.
FRUITS.
Petits fours,
Café.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the guests sat down to the table, and midnight had come before the dinner was over.

It was said that Dr. Depew told more stories in succession last night than he has ever told at one sitting before. Word was sent out at a late hour that the rule about no speechmaking was not being departed from.

When the function was over each candidate, having carefully inspected his various possible and probable opponents, retired to his hotel to think it all over and to plan to outwit his opponents in the race for the Republican nomination for President. They all agreed that Dr. Depew was a wonderful host and a mighty joker.

GOV. M'KINLEY'S MISSION.

In Town to Pay Honor to the Patriotic Dead.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio, with Mrs. McKinley, and Col. John P. Smith, his private secretary, arrived at the Windsor Hotel about 6:30 last evening.

When asked about the result of the Republican Convention in Ohio, he said:

"Gen. Bushnell's nomination is an excellent one, and it will be a winning one. The remainder of the ticket is also excellent, and it will sweep the State."

Asked about the platform, in which he is put forward as a Presidential candidate, he said:

"I would advise all Republicans to read it."

As to the silver question, he said he had already said all he cared to on the question, and that his views were well known.

"I am not here on any political mission whatever," he said. "I came here to do honor to the patriotic dead."

Gov. McKinley will speak at the exercises at Gen. Grant's tomb to-day. He came to the city on the same train from Albany with Gov. Morton, and the two Governors chatted together while on the way to the city.

MR. WHITNEY COMES HOME

He Talks of His Trip Abroad and Things Political.

MAY HELP DEMOCRATS REORGANIZE

Strong Words for Union in Democratic Work—Cautions This Country to Go Slow in Regard to Silver.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney arrived here yesterday from Europe on the steamship Teutonic. With him were his daughter, Miss Whitney; his son, H. P. Whitney; Miss Davidge, Miss H. T. Barney, and Alexander Gunn.

Mr. Whitney and his friends have been absent since last December. Mr. Whitney, in speaking of his trip to a reporter for The New-York Times who boarded the Teutonic down the bay, said that he had never enjoyed the novelty of visiting new countries more than during the trip abroad that he has just completed.

"We have been," he said, "through Egypt and up the Nile. While in Egypt we had three months of constant sunshine. Never once during those three months did we have a cloudy day or a drop of rain. It was a most glorious experience, and one that will stamp itself upon any one's mind who is fortunate enough to be able to enjoy it. I had never before been able to take such a trip in Winter time, and consequently saw much that was new to me. We also went through Palestine, Syria, to Constantinople, Athens, and all the places of note in the south of Europe. The trip has been a great educator, even if I did not see a New-York newspaper for months at a time.

"I knew very little of what was going on here until we got up to Paris and from there went over to London. In Paris and London I obtained New-York papers and freshened up a bit, but, of course, I do not feel familiar with what has been going on here to any extent. No one can follow home affairs very well while moving about in foreign lands. Much of the most important news escaped my observation, and it will probably take me some time to familiarize myself with it, now that I have returned. I met many Americans over there, and so learned of some things that I otherwise would have remained in ignorance of."

"Did you meet Mr. Croker and ex-Mayor Grant in England?"

"I met Mr. Croker in London, but did not see ex-Mayor Grant. I talked with Mr. Croker several times and am of the opinion, judging from what he told me, that he will not come back to New-York for several months. We did not talk about political affairs except casually, and yet I think that he is out of politics and intends to remain out. Others may think differently, but I believe his business interests will hereafter absorb his entire time and attention."

Mr. Whitney was asked what he thought of ex-Mayor Grant's suggestion to have Mr. Whitney and other prominent city Democrats, to the number of 100, assist in reorganizing the Democratic Party in New-York. He said:

"The idea is, to me, a new one. I had not heard of it before, but see no reason why it should not be done with profit to the party and the community."

"Would you be willing to take an active part in such a reorganization?"

Mr. Whitney hesitated a moment and then said:

"Much as I dislike getting back into active politics, I would be willing to aid in such a movement if the leaders of the various discordant elements in our party would do the same thing. It would be foolish for a few to try to harmonize the party within the city if those who opposed Tammany last Fall, and before last Fall, determined to remain on the outside. The movement must be general or nothing can be accomplished.

"Personal differences and individual feelings must be sunk, not only in this city, but in the State, if the party wishes to accomplish anything in the near future.

"The Democratic Party must get together and work in harmony. We cannot win by being divided. We have tried it, but never made a success of it. The party should be again solidified, and, if others will help to do it, I will.

"No, I had not heard of the meeting of Democratic editors, but I think it should tend to the advantage of the party. Such meetings always serve to remove many rough edges and lessen the friction within the party's lines. Much good may come of it, and I hope there will."

Mr. Whitney was asked what in his opinion would be the next great political issue. He said:

"It does not now seem probable that the parties will push the tariff issue and make it the leading question. I think that that question is practically settled, although the Republicans may wish to change the duties on some specific articles. I met many prominent Republican manufacturers abroad, and they seem to be well plased with the duties, as they are now and the business outlook under them. If any changes are attempted to be made they will be but minor ones, and will not to any appreciable extent affect the law as it now stands.

"The next great issue will be on money, and yet it will be a difficult one to frame, simply because so many in each party believe the same thing. Many persons in both parties have the same belief in regard to the money question, and it will be difficult for them to know which party they should adhere to, unless the line of demarkation be very clearly drawn.

"I have given a great deal of attention to the money question, and must say that I am in favor of international bimetallism. I am not in favor of monometallism; neither am I in favor of bimetallism in this country alone. No individual country can adopt bimetallism alone and bear the burden.

"Our people should leave the question of bimetallism alone for two or three years. The question of providing for our financial needs and financial stability is well understood, and the existing differences are really ones of methods rather than of anything else. The East and the West do not differ in principles. Their differences are in relation to methods by which to bring about a safe and proper bimetallism. But if they were all agreed as to the method, it would not be safe for this country to create what is known as a bimetallic currency by itself. We must have a currency that has the same value the world over, and this we cannot have without the co-operation of the other nations and commercial peoples. We will have this within two or three years, and until then we should not do anything that would be prejudicial to the interests of our country and from which we might suffer severely.

"Germany has already committed herself to international bimetallism. The upper house of the Prussian Diet voted in favor of it by almost a two-thirds vote. The other Continental countries are considering it, and educational work in its favor is being done.

"In England the movement for international bimetallism is very strong. Men of the highest prominence and of the most profound judgment, men who twenty years ago were monometallists, are now in favor of a system of bimetallism that will include all nations. The professors and teachers in all of the universities and institutions are in favor of such a system, and are instructing the English people in regard to it. Manufacturers, bankers, and general merchants in all of the commercial centres are in favor of international bimetallism, and are making their views upon it known at all times and upon all occasions. The strongest and most enlightened and respected English statesmen are bimetallists, with Balfour, the brainiest statesman in England to-day, at their head. The merchants and manufacturers in Manchester know the value of it and favor it, and labor organizations have petitioned for it. England will soon take steps to bring about international bimetallism, and, with Germany and the United States, it can be accomplished.

"They are almost ready for it over there. Many of those who virtually manage the financial centre of England, the financial magnates of London, favor it. There is no one there more pronounced in its favor than Lidderdale, who was Governor of the Bank of England when it took hold of the Baring interests and brought them through successfully after the firm had failed.

"That is the reason I say to put it aside for a time, and not make the mistake of trying to do alone that which, if we succeed in doing, will be prejudicial to our country. Germany has declared in favor of it, England will soon follow, and then we can get in line and bring about the only safe and proper bimetallism, an international one. I think from that, you can see that I believe in international bimetallism."

Mr. Whitney was asked to speak of foreign naval affairs and the Nicaraguan affair, but said that he could not do so, as he had not given them sufficient attention.

He was told that Chief Byrnes had asked to be retired, and that his request had been granted.

"I am sorry he is out of the force," Mr. Whitney said. "He was a strong man for the position, fully competent and able. I hope he was not forced out."

When Mr. Whitney was told that Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto had won the Derby, he was greatly pleased.

"I saw him lead his horse from the track when he won the Derby last year," said Mr. Whitney, "and a more thoroughly pleased man I never saw. Now that he has repeated his success, I hardly know what he will do. His luck is phenomenal, and such as seldom comes to many men. I am glad he won it—very glad he won it."

Mr. Whitney appeared to be in excellent health, as did the others in the party.

The rumor that Miss Davidge is engaged to marry Mr. Whitney was set at rest by her yesterday. Miss Davidge said the report was not true; that she was not engaged to marry Mr. Whitney.

STILL INVOLVED IN MYSTERY

Holmes, the Insurance Swindler, Declared by Counsel Not to be a Murderer— Pitzel Children in London.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—H. H. Holmes, or Herman Mudgett, who pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Association, is now in prison awaiting sentence.

The mystery surrounding the case, instead of being cleared up, seems deeper than ever, and those who seem to know a little about it refuse to talk. District Attorney Graham will not discuss the matter from any standpoint, nor will he say when Jeptha B. Howe, the St. Louis attorney, included in the bill of indictment, will be brought up for trial.

W. A. Shoemaker, the original counsel for Holmes, said that the letter handed to Holmes during the trial, which induced him to change his plea from not guilty to guilty, was a communication from his wife. He added that Holmes said the Pitzel children were in London, and that the insurance people had probably telegraphed to the English metropolis to verify his story.

Thomas W. Barlow, private counsel for the prosecution, held a consultation with the District Attorney to-day, and was closeted with a representative of the insurance company during the afternoon, but said nothing, beyond admitting that the Pitzel children were still being looked for by the agents of the insurance company. President Fouse of that organization was equally reticent. R. O. Moon, senior counsel for the defense, said that there was absolutely no ground upon which a charge of murder could be brought against Holmes, and that any talk of such a thing was mere sensationalism.

THE MYSTERY STILL SUSTAINED

Facts Regarding the Albany Park Bank Defalcation Difficult to Obtain.

ALBANY, May 29.—The interest in the Park Bank defalcation increases, but the facts regarding the whole affair are guarded with the utmost secrecy. Nearly every avenue of news has been stopped, and bankers, as well as business men, are unable to learn anything further than what has been published.

The total amount of the defalcation is still kept at the highest figure mentioned in previous dispatches to The New-York Times by bankers. One of the modes employed in carrying along the deception was the renewal of six notes, purporting to be signed by prominent business men. These were renewed and continued by the payment of the interest upon each expiration.

An Autopsy Asked For.

David Hall, a builder, seventy-three years old, died at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of his nephew, William L. Hall, 371 College Avenue. His brother, Robert Hall of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, near College Avenue, asked the Coroner to have an autopsy performed yesterday.

Dr. William G. O'Byrne of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Alexander Avenue gave a burial permit to the effect that Hall had died of pleuro-pneumonia. He declares there can be no doubt that Hall died of that disease.

Hall was taken ill two weeks ago. A Dr. Smith attended him until six days ago, when Dr. O'Byrne was called in. Hall sank rapidly, and Tuesday night, when the doctor called, he said he could not last many hours. He was not surprised therefore when Hall died.

David was the owner of considerable real estate. He and his brother had quarreled and there had been court proceedings between them.

Brooklyn Latin School Reunion.

The annual Spring reunion of the Brooklyn Latin School Alumni Association was held at the school last evening. At the business meeting resolutions were passed indorsing Dr. Harrison's determination not to move the school to any of the sites suggested, commending the athletic work of the school, and adopting the report of the Special Committee on the History and Value of Individualism in Education.

Long Island Railroad.

Commencing June 1, the train-service will be extended to East Hampton and Amagansat. Leave Long Island City 8:35 A. M., 3:20 P. M.; Brooklyn, 8:25 A. M., 3:25 P. M.—Adv.

GUAYAQUIL IN TURMOIL

Gov. Drouet Has Been Dismissed and Replaced by Rafael Polit.

HOSTILE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

Gen. Plutarco Bowen Bravely Attacks Babahoyo, Is Betrayed by Maldonado, and Retreats.

THEN HE CAPTURES GOVERNMENT CAVALRY

Expelled Newspaper Men Have Not Taken Advantage of Amnesty Decree—Waiting for Alfaro.

[Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.]

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 29.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, which arrived this morning, brought information that Gov. Drouet of Guayaquil has been deprived of his office.

Rafael Polit has been appointed to succeed him.

Gen. Plutarco Bowen, May 21, attacked bravely the Government barracks at Babahoyo, which is seventy miles from Guayaquil on the Guayas.

With a force of about 1,500 men he had held the Government troops in check, constantly, in the entire Province of Los Rios. He should have been successful at Babahoyo.

Col. Maldonado betrayed him at the last moment, however. This treason compelled Gen. Bowen's retreat.

The retreat was achieved in perfect order.

The next day the Government troops took the offensive. They were forced to retreat in disorder, leaving many dead on the field, many prisoners in the hands of the Patriots, and counting a great number of wounded.

A companion of Gen. Bowen says that he acted heroically, leading with a wound in the arm the capture of all the Government's cavalry.

Serious hostility to the Government has been displayed in public demonstrations at Guayaquil.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro has been acclaimed instead of the Governor.

None of the newspaper men who have been expelled has taken advantage of the official decree of amnesty.

Nobody has the slightest faith in the promised general election.

The candidates for President of Ecuador are untrustworthy.

All the Patriots proclaim that they are hoping for the arrival at an early date of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, by whose direction the revolution must succeed.

NICARAGUA ENGINEERS AT RIVAS

They Are Well Received and Pleased by President Zelaya and Are Going to Brito Immediately.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

RIVAS, Nicaragua, May 29.—The Commission of Engineers appointed by President Cleveland to examine the plans and route of the Nicaragua Canal has arrived here safely. All members of the party are well.

While in Nicaragua yesterday the commission called on President J. Santos Zelaya. He expressed himself as being glad to meet the members of the party. The Commissioners are satisfied with the reception given them.

The party will leave here immediately for Brito, the western terminus of the Nicaragua Canal.

The members of the commission are Col. Ludlow of the army, Commander Endicott of the navy, and Alfred Noble. With the commission are Assistant Engineers Davis, Wood, Stamford, and Parke of the navy, who are needed to verify surveys at certain points; also, Naval Surgeon Stitt, who was detailed to look after the health of the party; a stenographer, and a cook.

Civil Engineer Menocal, who is the Chief Engineer of the Canal Company, and his brother, a physician, familiar with Nicaragua, went also on the Montgomery, the vessel detailed to carry them. The party on that vessel numbered twelve persons. Two other engineers—Donaldson, employed by the commission, and Bennett, employed by the canal company—preceded the party to Greytown by a tramp steamer, carrying with them the outfit and provisions for the party.

It is expected that at least two months will be consumed in examining the route of the projected waterway, which is 120 miles long. The commission, however, went prepared for a three months' stay, and is in little hope of returning to the United States before the middle of August.

Although the report of the commission is not to be handed to the President for presentation to Congress before Nov. 1, the Chairman, Col. Ludlow, has arranged to maintain communication by telegraphic code with the State Department during his absence, and the two ships stationed at each terminus of the canal will be frequently informed as to the party's progress.

Missed Collision by a Foot.

ORANGE, N. J., May 29.—The engineer of an east-bound train on the Lackawanna Road averted a collision by a foot at noon to-day. The train of which he had charge left South Orange at 12:25, and was running at a fair rate of speed into the Cone Street Station, when on rounding a curve a quarter of a mile from the station the engineer saw a construction train leaving the main track and running on a siding. The engineer stopped his train in less than its own length, and when he stopped the pilot of his engine was within a foot of the side of the construction train. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but none was injured.

Kansas Silverites Disappointed.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 29.—The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city this afternoon and adjourned without date. The scheme of the advocates of free silver to have the committee issue an address favoring the unlimited coinage of silver and advising silver men to act together regardless of party, was defeated after a heated discussion.

Chamber of Commerce Crusade.

The General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having in charge the crusade against free silver held an important meeting yesterday. It is very much encouraged over the outlook.

SOUTHERN GENERALS HONORED

A Large Party in Chicago to Witness the Unveiling of the Confederate Monument To-day.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The South sent its most distinguished living representatives of the "lost cause" to Chicago to-day to witness the unveiling to-morrow of the monument in Oakwood Cemetery to the Confederate dead—those who died while prisoners of war at Camp Douglas in this city. Prominent Chicago civilians and military men welcomed the guests and saw that the first day of their visit was pleasantly spent.

Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Sanders and Miss Louise Longstreet, preceded the main party, arriving last night. Southerners and citizens of Chicago united to do the venerable Georgia soldier all honor. Later in the day he divided the honors with Gen. Wade Hampton, who formed one of the party of thirty-five which arrived from Washington at 11 A. M. A reception committee was on hand to give greeting to the visitors when the train stopped in the Grand Central Station. The informal reception was followed by the transfer of the guests in carriages to the Palmer House, which is the stopping place for the Southerners who were invited to participate in the dedication.

The following were in the Washington party: Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Major Gen. Frank V. Robinson, Hubbard T. Smith, Major Gen. Harry Heth and daughter, Major Gen. L. L. Lomax and Mrs. Lomax and Miss Armstrong, Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Major Holmes Conrad, Solicitor General of the United States, all of Washington; Col. Albert Aikens and Mrs. Akens, Florida; Major Gen. S. G. French and Mrs. French, Winter Park, Fla.; Major Gen. M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Miss Eliza Washington, Charleston, West Va.; Col. James B. Washington, Pittsburg; Brig. Gen. Eppa Hunton, Warrenton, Va.; Major Gen. H. Kyd Douglas, Hagerstown, Md.; Major John W. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va.; Col. John B. Castleman, Louisville; Brig. Gen. William H. Payne, Warrenton, Va.

A reception was held this afternoon in the Palmer House, and this evening there was a banquet at Kinsley's.

Boutelle Wants It Stopped.

BANGOR, Me., May 29.—Congressman Boutelle has sent a telegram to Chicago protesting against the dedication of the Confederate monument. The telegram, which is addressed to Mayor Swift, is as follows:

Patriotic citizens throughout the North have hoped to the last moment that reasonable deference to public sentiment would cause an abandonment of the purpose to dedicate a rebel monument in Chicago on Memorial Day, but the latest reports indicate preparations for an offensively ostentatious display.

As a fellow-citizen and friend of yourself and of Chicago, I beg that you may yet exert every possible influence and authority to cause the projectors of this ill-judged demonstration to desist, that our splendid Columbian City, the emporium of the West, in the State of Abraham Lincoln, the chief martyr to treason, and of John A. Logan, the warrior statesman of Illinois, and Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who established Memorial Day, may be spared the humiliation of being the first city in the North to countenance the desecration of the day solemnly dedicated to the memory of the defenders and preservers of the Nation.

No loyal citizen of the United States can grudge Memorial Day to the loyal dead.

There are a great many Bangor people who, so far from sympathizing with Mr. Boutelle, think he has in sending this telegram illustrated his capacity for making a fool of himself.

AMBULANCE RAN INTO A CAR

Horse Hurt by a Third Avenue Cable Car —Surgeon and Patient Were Not Injured.

An ambulance of the Presbyterian Hospital, returning to that institution with the unconscious body of a child, ran into an up-town cable car at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue late yesterday afternoon.

The only injury resulting from the collision was received by the horse, which was badly cut about the shoulders. The ambulance was driven by Charles Redecke, with Surgeon Norton in charge. They were returning from 315 East Ninety-third Street with thirteen-year-old Mary McNally, who had fallen down an elevator shaft. The driver was ordered to return as quickly as possible. He turned into Third Avenue and followed behind a car as far as Seventy-eighth Street. He then got on the other track, endeavoring to pass the down-town car. The gripman, however, seemed to be in for a race, and would not slow up.

At Seventy-sixth Street the ambulance met an up-town car. The driver rang his gong, but the gripman would not slow up. The driver then attempted to turn off between the posts of the elevated road, but a large truck blocked his way, and the cable car came against him with full force. The driver was thrown over the dashboard, the horse was knocked down, and the front of the ambulance was torn away.

The surgeon and the patient inside were not injured. A second ambulance was summoned immediately. The gripman was arrested.

It is understood that Dr. A. Irving Fisher of the hospital will make a complaint against Gripman Casson of the up-town car, and also against the gripman of the down-town car, for not giving the ambulance the right of way as required by law.

JOHN H. STARIN SERIOUSLY HURT

Sprained His Knee at Glen Island, and Doctors Say He May Be Lame as Long as He Lives.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 29.—John H. Starin was seriously injured at Glen Island this morning. The doctors who attended him immediately after his injury and up to the time he was taken to New-York, fear he may be lame as long as he lives as the result of the mishap.

Mr. Starin went to Glen Island yesterday afternoon to look over the work in progress there, in anticipation of the opening of the season. He spent the night at one of the cottages. He left the cottage this morning about 9 o'clock to start for New-York.

As he was descending the gang-plank to the boat plying between Glen Island and the mainland, he slipped and sprained his knee. He fainted and was carried to the cottage. Two doctors from this place relieved the pain and word was sent to Pier 18.

One of Mr. Starin's boats arrived at Glen Island and took him to New-York at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Had Wives in Two Countries.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 29.—Charles Lauschel, a former resident of Hoboken, was convicted of bigamy in the General Sessions Court to-day before Judge Hudspeth. Lauschel married, Nov. 26, 1893, Mary A. Bostwick, a widow who lived in Hoboken. She had $3,500, and at once established Lauschel in business.

The bakery was burned in May, 1893. Lauschel collected the insurance money and fled. Among the effects he left behind was an old trunk, in which were letters and a photograph, from which his wife learned that Lauschel had another wife, whom he had abandoned in Germany.

Says He Has an Incendiary.

Fire Marshal Mitchel took to Police Headquarters yesterday a man he considers to be a very important prisoner. He would not give the man's name.

When spoken to about the matter, Marshal Mitchel said: "This is a most important arrest, and other arrests will follow. I cannot at present say anything in regard to the case, as that would tend to defeat the ends of justice."

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

TOOK TO THE LIFEBOATS

Pacific Mail Steamer Colima Wrecked Off the Mexican Coast.

THERE ARE 168 UNACCOUNTED FOR

Eighteen Men Picked Up by the Steamer San Juan—Others May Have Reached Shore.

MACHINERY BROKE AND VESSEL FILLED

Passengers Were Asleep at the Time— Five Boats Launched, But Only One Heard From.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Pacific Mail Steamer Colima was wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco off the west coast of Mexico last Monday. She was bound for Panama, and left here with 191 persons on board—39 cabin passengers, 37 steerage, 43 Chinese, 11 officers, and a crew of 61 men.

Of the passengers five cabin and three steerage were bound for ports at which the steamer stopped before the accident happened.

A lifeboat containing eighteen men, of which six were cabin passengers, seven were steerage passengers, and five were members of the crew, reached Manzanillo the day after the disaster. The names of two of the cabin passengers in the lifeboat do not appear in the list of those who sailed from San Francisco, and must have gone on board at Mazatlan, San Blas, or Manzanillo, at which ports the vessel stopped.

So far as is known there were 193 passengers and crew on the trip, of which 191 sailed from here. Of these, seven debarked at Mazatlan, San Blas, and Manzanillo, and eighteen were saved in the lifeboat which reached Manzanillo. There are 168 persons unaccounted for.

It is probable that others besides the two men who were saved in the lifeboat went on board at Mazatlan, San Blas, or Manzanillo, which would swell the list of the missing.

As one lifeboat reached land others may be heard from later as saved.

The Passenger List.

The list of passengers who sailed on the Colima from San Francisco and the places for which they sailed are as follows:

CABIN.

ALBINO, DOMINGO, San José.
ALDER, W. H., New-York.
ALONZO, ALFRED, San Benito.
BELL, F. F., Mazatlan.
BREWER, MRS. L. R., three children, and servant, San Benito.
BRYAN, W. H., New-York.
CHILBERG, J. E., Acajutla.
CHONG, LANG, Acajutla.
CHONG, MRS. LANG, Acajutla.
CUSHING, C. H., San José de Guatemala.
CUSHING, GEORGE S., San José de Guatemala.
DAVIS, MISS JESSIE, San José de Guatemala.
GIGSBY, R. F., Mazatlan.
GRAY, GEORGE V., Mazatlan.
IRVING, C., San Benito.
MAXWELL, J. W. C., Mazatlan.
MILEROS, RICARD, Acajutla.
MILLER, H. M. A., Mazatlan.
MILLER, MISS HELEN, New-York.
PETERS, LEWIS H., San José de Guatemala.
ORME, C. H. E., New-York.
PHELPS, MATILDA, Callao.
ROBERTS, J. E., New-York.
ROBERTS, MRS. J. E., New-York.
SPEARIN, W. T., Callao.
STACKMAN, CHARLES, San José.
SUTHERLAND, A. J., San José.
THORNTON, JOHN, San José de Guatemala.
THORNTON, CHARLES, San José de Guatemala.
WHITING, PROF. HAROLD, New-York.
WHITING, MRS. HAROLD, and four children.

STEERAGE.

BOLALEAN, F., New-York.
BOYD, H. W., New-York.
BUCKLEY, A. P., New-York.
CAREY, DENNIS, New-York.
CERDA, BRENO, Panama.
CONSTANTINESCO, D., New-York.
COOLIDGE, C. L., New-York.
CREW, JOHN W., New-York.
DE RAMIS, ANTONIO, Panama.
DE SAME, JOSE, Panama.
DIAZ, MRS., Manzanillo.
FARRELL, GEORGE, San José de Guatemala.
GOTS, PETER, New-York.
KELLOCK, JOHN, New-York.
LOCK, MRS. A. G., and two children, San José de Guatemala.
McCUTCHEON, C. W., San Blas.
McMONILL, ALLEN, New-York.
McMONILL, MISS MAY, New-York.
MEWES, GUSTAV A., New-York.
MONWENS, JOHANNES J., New-York.
MORRILL, JOSE, Panama.
MORTON, ALBERT, New-York.
ORIEL, T. J., San Benito.
ROAWAN, G., New-York.
ROMELIN, CHARLES, New-York.
ROSS, G. D., New-York.
SALIS, ANTONIO, Panama.
SCHOENFELDT, J., New-York.
SILVER, FELIX, Panama.
SMITH, J. K. W., New-York.
STERN, JOHN, San José de Guatemala.
TOREVO, N., New-York.
UNIN, H. F., New-York.
WOLSKE, C., New-York.
ZANGAREE, L. L., New-York.

Officers of the Colima.

The officers of the Colima are as follows:

BERRY, T. E., freight clerk.
FINLEY, H., second engineer.
GRIFFITHS, D. E., first officer.
HANSEN, O., third officer.
KIRBY, L. W. T., surgeon.
LANGHAM, GEORGE, second officer.
REARDON, E. D., first engineer.
RICHARDSON, A. K., storekeeper.
SMITH, WILLIAM A., chief engineer.
TAYLOR, J. F., Captain.
TOMNREG, F., third engineer.

The Saved.

Those saved in the life boat, which landed at Manzanillo, are:

ALBINA, DOMINGO, cabin.
ANSON, ——, crew.
BOYD, F. H., steerage.
CARPENTER, ——, crew.
CREW, JOHN W., steerage.
CUSHING, —, cabin.
DE RAMIZ, ANTONIO, steerage.
LARALUA, ——, cabin.
MORRELL, ——, crew.
ORIEL, T. J., steerage.
RAYMOND, ——, crew.
RICHARDSON, A. K., ship's storekeeper.
RINZ, ——, cabin.
ROAWAN, G., steerage.
ROSS, G. D., steerage.
SUTHERLAND, A. J., cabin.
THORNTON, ——, cabin.

Those who left the ill-fated steamship at

one of the ports at which she stopped before the disaster, are:

BELL, T. F., cabin, Mazatlan.
MRS. DIAZ, steerage, Manzanillo.
GRAY, GEORGE V., cabin, Mazatlan.
GIGSBY, R. F., cabin, Mazatlan.
MAXWELL, J. W. C., cabin, Mazatlan.
McCUTCHEON, C. W., steerage, San Blas.
MILLER, H. M. A., cabin, Mazatlan.

The Colima touched at Manzanillo last Sunday. The first news of the disaster was obtained when the lifeboat, in charge of the vessel's storekeeper, A. K. Richardson, reached Manzanillo Tuesday and reported that the Colima had been wrecked between Manzanillo and Acapulco. Mr. Richardson sent the following telegram to H. E. Alfred Railton, a bookkeeper in the office of the company here:

"Saved; wire father—Richardson."

This telegram was the first intimation to anybody here that the Colima had been lost. When Railton received the dispatch he sent to the Merchants' Exchange to corroborate the news, but failed to obtain any information there. The Merchants' Exchange had received no advices from Manzanillo, and the information in the dispatch received by the Pacific Mail Company's bookkeeper was regarded with suspicion.

But a few moments later a telegram was received from the company's agent at Manzanillo, stating that the ship had gone down and that thirteen passengers and five of the crew had reached shore in a small boat.

The vessel stops at Mazatlan and San Blas before reaching Manzanillo, and passengers were probably landed and taken at both ports. The corrected passenger list can only be made out when the names of the passengers who went ashore and boarded the vessel at those two ports are received.

The Colima had been out several hours when the accident occurred to her machinery which caused her to spring a leak. She filled quickly, and, it being dark and all the passengers having turned in for the night, great difficulty was encountered in rousing them. Confusion and wild disorder followed. One boat was lowered, and five swung out, but, as far as is known, only one boat got a good distance from the ship before she went down. It was impossible to see whether the other boats pulled away before being sucked under by the sinking vessel. All of the rescued passengers lost their clothing and baggage.

The boat containing the rescued men was picked up at sea by the steamer San Juan, north bound to this city from Central American ports. She immediately put into Manzanillo with the saved, and, according to dispatches since received, at once went to sea again in search of other boats.

Capt. Pitts steamed with the San Juan up and down the coast near Manzanillo. Blue lights were burned and every effort made to locate any persons who might have been clinging to driftwood. But he failed to find any one.

The vessel had six lifeboats, which hung from davits, ready to be launched at a moment's notice, and it is believed that all of these could have been launched no matter how rapidly the vessel sank.

The disaster occurred about fifty miles from Manzanillo, and between that port and Punta San Telmo, a bend in the South Mexican coast. The Colima was provided with good lifeboats and 248 life preservers. She could not have gone down in a moment, because it would have been impossible to have launched even the one boat that was picked up.

It is possible that other lifeboats may have landed at places along the coast either north or south of Manzanillo, and that those aboard are making their way to some place where they can put themselves in communication with the company. The coast is thickly populated, and progress would be slow.

The telegram received by Mr. Scwerin only accounts for one boat, and the fact that more had not arrived at Manzanillo at the time the dispatch was sent is the only indication that the loss of life may have been very great. Alexander Center, General Agent of the company, says he is confident that other boats will be heard from.

Fortunately for the other probable survivors, the sea off the Mexican coast in the vicinity of Manzanillo is usually as smooth as a mill pond, and as port steamers are in the habit of hugging the shore line closely, it is believed that none of the steamer's boats that were launched could have failed to make a landing or be picked up.

Immediately upon the receipt here of the news the Pacific Mail Company sent a dispatch to their agents at Acapulco to send the steamer Barracuta, which had just arrived there from Pomona, to make a thorough search for the five other boats which it is thought are either afloat with passengers and crew or on the coast near the scene of the disaster.

The Colima carried a heavy cargo of general merchandise.

The first names of the saved are not given, which fact led to much worry and conjecture on the part of the friends of some of those who sailed on the ill-fated steamship. There were two Cushings on board—brothers—and also two brothers named Thornton. From the list given above, it is evident that one brother in each case has been saved. The Cushing brothers were young men, George being twenty-seven years of age, and Charles twenty-six. Their father is in the insurance business in this city, and the sons were going to Guatemala with the intention of starting a bank there.

Capt. Taylor had been in command of the Colima for some time, but Purser Wafer had only been with the vessel twice. He is an old employe of the company. Prof. Harold Whiting of the University of California, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Rose Whiting, and three children are of Berkeley. The professor was on a voyage to New-York for health and pleasure.

J. W. C. Maxwell is a mining expert. He was bound to Mexico to inspect some mining property. Mrs. Maxwell is at her home and is prostrated over the probable death of her husband.

Among the passengers for Acajulta, Salvador, was J. E. Chilberg of Seattle, who was on his way South to interest Central American coffee planters in a new steamship line between Central America and Puget Sound. R. F. Grigsby and C. Irving are mining men. C. H. E. Orme and J. E. Roberts are New-Yorkers.

At the offices of the steamship company it was believed that the name "Anson" given in the list of saved as that of one of the crew should be "Hansen," which would be the third officer. J. E. Roberts, a passenger bound for New-York, was an old resident of San Diego. His wife was with him, and they had started on a trip around the world.

Manager Schwerin said to-day: "The Colima left here in first-class order, with a light cargo and excellent Captain and crew. The vessel was inspected shortly before she left. I feel no apprehension as to the safety of the passengers and crew, and am at a loss to account for the disaster. The Colima was not an old vessel in the sense the word is used concerning ships, and was stanch and seaworthy in every way. Her engines were all right, and she had ample boats and rafts for twice the number of passengers she carried. We will not be surprised if we do not hear news until to-morrow, as the telegraph service down there is not what it is in this country."

Among the names of those who were saved in the lifeboat which landed at Manzanillo are Larabura and Rinz. These do not appear in the list of those sailing from this port, and they probably took passage from Mazatlan or San Blas.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, May 29.—No official details concerning the loss of the Colima have been received here.

NO PASSENGERS FROM NEW-YORK

Although a Number Were Booked for Passage to This Port.

At the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in the Mills Building, the officials sat around a long table in moody silence, awaiting the receipt of further and more explicit information concerning the disaster. As this did not come, the offices were closed at 6 o'clock.

The officers of the company were of the opinion that the loss of life was not so great as had been reported. More definite particulars of the accident were expected in the morning.

A diligent search was made of the New-York and Brooklyn Directories, but none of the persons named as passengers for New-York could be found in them. In the absence of inquiries as to their safety, the steamship officials thought that none of the persons supposed to be lost was from this city or Brooklyn.

Secretary W. H. Lane of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, before closing the offices, made the following statement:

"We have received no details of the disaster. The newspapers contain a more complete story of the accident than we have.

"In the dispatches from San Francisco no mention is made of the number of lives supposed to have been lost, but as the Colima was well supplied with boats, I am almost certain that other boats will turn up.

"The sea in the vicinity of Manzanilla at this season of the year should be calm, and if one lifeboat got safely to shore, others, I think, will also reach land or passing craft in safety.

"Nothing is known by the officials of the company in this city about the passengers. They were all booked at San Francisco, and beyond their destination we, at this end of the line, know absolutely nothing about them.

"In the absence of definite information, I am unable to explain the accident, but I imagine that it must have been caused by the machinery breaking down."

The Colima was built at Chester, Penn., in 1873, by John Roach & Sons. She was 2,909 tons register gross and 2,143 tons net. She was of 1,100 horse power, and her speed was about eleven and one-half knots per hour. She was built of iron and was on her one-hundred-and-twenty-ninth trip to Panama. She had only been in the Port of New-York once, in 1873, when she started on her maiden voyage to San Francisco. When she left the latter port, on May 18, she carried 2,000 tons of cargo, valued at $103,000. She was valued at about $150,000.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THREATENS A FELLOW-JUROR

Scene in Court Just Before the Whitehead Trial Was Resumed—The Prosecution Has Finished.

Before the Whitehead trial was opened yesterday Judge Allison spent quite a little time passing sentences.

While thus engaged the jurors walked about and conversed together. Suddenly Juror No. 11, Robert C. Whitten, arose and threatened to "punch" the foreman, Alexander Redlick, calling him a vile name.

Judge Allison called No. 11 up to the bench and gave him a lecture. What caused the outbreak is not known. What may be the outcome of the trouble is not known, but it was intimated that the Grand Jury might be called upon to investigate the matter, as the words spoken by Juror Whitten are said to be a baisis for an indictment for misdemeanor.

Lawyer Howe held a lengthy conversation with Dr. Parkhurst yesterday morning, and then announced that the Doctor was going to Lenox, Mass., but would testify on Friday.

Frederick Miesemer, the barber, whose testimony was not concluded Tuesday, was recalled and cross-examined by Lawyer Brooke. The lawyer took up the question of the $10,000 which it was said Agnes Berthold was to receive.

Miesemer denied that he ever heard of the ten-thousand dollar agreement, but said the Doctor spoke to him about giving the girl $2,000 or $3,000 if she would not testify against him.

"Do you know Mr. Webb?" asked Lawyer Brooke.

"Yes; I know the vagabond!" roared Miesemer.

"Was he ever present in the District Attorney's office when you were there?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you not hear some talk there about the $10,000?"

"Yes."

"What did you hear?"

"I don't remember."

The prosecution closed its case shortly after recess, and Lawyer Howe made his opening for the defense.

After Mr. Howe concluded it was decided to adjourn court until Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

In instructing the jury the Judge referred to the story published yesterday regarding the quarrel between Jurors Redlick and Whitten, and said he knew nothing as to the facts alleged in the newspapers; that he heard nothing, and saw nothing of it, and said, further, that the whole story was, so far as he knew, without foundation in fact.

As he concluded, Juror 11 (Whitten) arose and thanked the Judge, and then turned toward the reporters and said, shaking a newspaper at them:

"You are to blame—you with the black eyes; I lay it all on you."

Fortunately, none of the reporters had black eyes.

New Coins of Great Britain.

From The London Daily News.

On the bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings now being coined, the Queen's titles, including that of Empress of India, are set forth in the same manner as on the new gold and silver coins. A formal proclamation, notifying the Queen's orders to this effect, and dated May 11, appears in last night's London Gazette.

The following is the passage in the royal proclamation ordering the design: "That every penny should have for the obverse impression, our effigy, with the inscription, 'Victoria Dei Gra. Britt. Regina Fid. Def., Ind. Imp.,' and for the reverse impression the figure of Britannia, seated upon a rock in the sea, her right hand holding a shield, which rests against the rock, while in her left hand she grasps a trident, and the inscription, 'One Penny,' with the date of the year and a plain edge, and that every halfpenny should have the same obverse impression and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia seated, as described for the penny, and the inscription, 'Half Penny,' with the date of the year and a plain edge; and that every farthing should have the same obverse impression and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia seated, as described for the penny, and the inscription, 'Farthing,' with the date of the year and a plain edge."

It appears from the above description that the reverse is unaltered on the new coins, and that on the obverse a new effigy, as on the gold and silver coin, makes room for a longer inscription. The present inscription is: "Victoria D. G. Britt. Reg. F. D."

The Steamer Drew Disabled.

The People's Line steamer Drew arrived at her dock, foot of Desbrosses Street, at 10:20 o'clock last night. She had been towed all the way down from Albany.

Capt. S. J. Roe said that the Drew became disabled on her trip up the river at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning last, when off Hudson. An examination was made and the port piston discovered to be out of order.

The starboard engine and wheel only were then used, and she was "worked by hand" the rest of the trip, arriving at Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning, two hours late.

Questioning the Saleswomen.

Assemblyman Kunzenman, Seth Wilkes, and Charles Steinberg, of the committee on the sweating system, met in executive session at the Hotel Metropole yesterday. The day was occupied chiefly in taking the testimony of saleswomen and stock girls.

The committee will hold an open session Saturday at 10 in the forenoon at the City Hall. Most of next week will be devoted to a personal inspection of mercantile establishments, factories, and tenements.

Crowds Expected at Ambrose Park.

The management of the new open-air entertainment, "Black America," at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, have made extensive preparations for the reception and amusement of large crowds this afternoon and evening. Performances will begin at 3 and 8:15 P. M.; door open an hour earlier. The most agreeable way to reach the grounds is via the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, Battery.

Electric Flames in Broadway.

Blue flames shot fifteen feet high yesterday afternoon from an electric light manhole opposite 1,123 Broadway. Firemen would do nothing when they learned that there were electric wires in the hole.

The flames were watched by nearly 2,000 persons for half an hour. It is supposed that an imperfect insulator broke and allowed wires to cross. The excitement ended when the current was turned off.

The Selfish One.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Why do you and Bobby quarrel so much? I hope my Willie is not a selfish little boy."

"No, Mamma, I'm not selfish, but Bobby is. He always wants to play the games I don't want to."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Beverly, Mass., May 29.—The Lefavour Opera House Building burned. The stocks in the clothing store of D. N. Griffin and in the drug store of Henry A. Green, and in the printing office of Irving W. Allen were damaged by smoke and water; total loss, $12,000 to $16,000, partially covered by insurance.

Delhi, Ontario, May 29.—The general store and storehouse of W. A. Charlton & Co., at Lyndedock, burned last night; loss, $18,000; insurance, $11,000.

Hamilton, N. Y., May 29.—Gavin & Hitchcock's mill and creamery were burned tonight; loss, $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29.—George H. Rover & Co.'s hominy mills burned; loss, $80,000, fully insured.

A RIVER-FRONT RAILROAD

Alfred H. Thorp's Plan for Girdling the City.

SIX LINES OF TRACKS PROPOSED

The Scheme Provides for a Rapid-Transit and Passenger Road Beyond the Present Water Line and a Driveway.

A novel scheme for rapid transit in this city, which differs in almost every important particular from the many plans which have been at various times submitted to the Rapid-Transit Commissioners, has been prepared by Alfred H. Thorp.

The plan is based upon the hypothesis that if the present elevated railroads could be relieved of all the vast amount of through traffic—that is, of all passengers taking south-bound trains at or below Fifty-ninth Street or traveling northward above Fifty-ninth Street, and of all travelers passing through this city en route for other points, they would then be abundantly adequate for all local requirements.

View of Girdle Road from River Front.

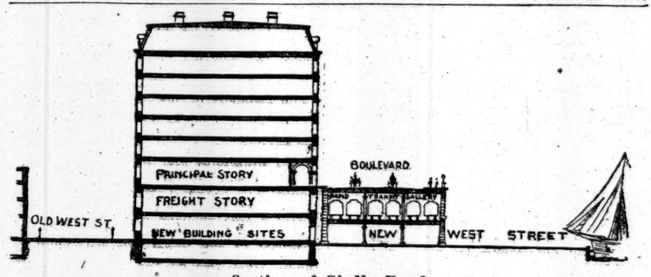
To accomplish this relief, it is proposed in Mr. Thorp's plan to build a "girdle" line of elevated railroad along the wharves of the North and East Rivers, beginning at a point just beyond the shore line of the Battery and running 164 feet outside of the fronts of the buildings on South and West and other streets bordering the rivers. Six lines of tracks are proposed, the shoreward two lines to be for express trains, the two middle lines for freight trains, and the two outside lines for accommodation trains.

West Street, South Street, and the other streets bordering on the water front are to be retained at a width of 60 feet under this plan, and the next 100 feet riverward, but still inside the "girdle" lines, is to be sold by the city to private individuals for buildings, such as stores, warehouses, &c. This would still leave a strip of 4 feet between these new building sites and the railroad structure. Proper deadening walls would prevent vibration in the new buildings and exclude sounds from the railroad.

It is further proposed to reclaim an equivalent to the strip of 164 feet taken by the railroad structure, by extending the piers outward 164 feet into the rivers, the new wharves and the extensions of the cross streets, which would then be partly under the elevated road and partly beyond it in the river, to be built on iron columns sunk in the soft bottom of the rivers at regular distances to solid foundation and spanned by iron girders and beams, and brick arches, filled in with concrete, to receive the street pavements.

The railway gallery, which would be thirteen feet above the street level, is to be covered by a construction of iron girders resting on iron columns and with brick arches, carrying a driveway, paved with asphalt, at a height of about twenty-eight feet above the street level. The approaches to this driveway would be by inclined roadways, and the stations on the railway would be reached by steps from the street below and the driveway above. The contemplated railway gallery, it is asserted, would be light and cheerful, being entirely open on the river side, and at both sides at every cross street. Being roofed over, the driveway would be protected from snow and ice.

The proposer of this unique plan says, in his prospectus, that the point of absolute departure from all other proposed plans is that it is proposed to build this road on property belonging to the city and without interfering with any private rights whatever, or disturbing sewers or pipe lines. It also proposes to add to the city along its entire route, in addition to the six lines of railway, an entirely new river-front street over 100 feet wide, an elevated boulevard for light driving, 70 feet wide, above the elevated railroad tracks, and a strip of land 100 feet wide facing on this boulevard and on the river, which can be sold by the city to private individuals for building purposes at a profit of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 a mile.



Section of Girdle Road.

As to the cost of construction under this plan, the expense, it is said, need not be much in excess of the cost of the existing elevated roads, but it would be advisable to adopt a more substantial method of construction than that of the present roads, and a roadbed that will deaden sound.

In summing up the question of expense the projector of this plan says:

"The expense entailed by constructing the new river front streets and the new elevated boulevard would be on a par with constructing new streets on any other part of the island where property existed available for improvement. The buildings bordering on the road would be entirely built by private enterprise. The extending of the piers and the bulkhead lines would be an expense which would in part be repaid by the improved condition of the piers and docks, which would then be in deeper water, and it would admit of the possibility of building second stories on the piers for railway connections with the rapid-transit road, so that freight and passenger cars could be switched off to any of the piers alongside the steamers. It is not necessary that all this work should materially interfere with the continued use of the piers and docks, or curtail private interests in connection therewith."

Mr. Thorp's novel plan would solve many problems and do away with evils the abating of which has been the subject of much thought and perplexity.

One of the solved problems is that of easy access to transit to Staten Island, Long Island, and New-Jersey. With the proposed system the fatigue, annoyance, and danger of going up and down elevated railroad stairways and the taking of surface cars, or, as in the case of the East Thirty-fourth Street branch to the Long Island Railway Ferry, transfer from the main elevated railroad, are done away with, while all ferryboat piers are rapidly reached without change of cars.

Again, the extra river front streets and buildings revolutionize plans in regard to the water front, and are a safety valve to the pressure on population and mercantile accommodation which the era of high buildings has brought about, while the temptation to investment in building and commerce would be irresistible. Overcrowding and pushing to the wall should not, once the system were an accomplished fact, be valid excuses for grumbling or apprehension, for, at the least, a quarter of a century. Perhaps the question of accommodation for merchants and commerce and the housing of the tenement population in conditions of site and ventilation entirely favorable to comfort and health, and above all of accessibility, might be thus solved for all reasonable time.

The plan comprehends that the road for express trains, a complete freight service and local accommodation, with a magnificent driveway shading the tracks like an awning without interfering with light or ventilation—a flight of entirely feasible engineering fancy, that did not come to those who planned the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture of Paris—shall run in avenues of substantial, high modern buildings erected by private enterprise, quick to seize on the advantages of rapid communication, contiguity of business activity, and the certainty of large and stable profit.

In the new building would be ample accommodation, not only for mercantile and commercial interests, but for the manufactures, while the artisan and the laborer sure of fairly steady employment would have his pick of a home, both convenient to his sphere of bread-winning and handy and economical for his recreation outings. Congestion from drayage in the main arteries of communication would no longer hamper or delay street traffic. Trucks, wagons, and other vehicles as would be needed with a girdle freight system would, for the most part, be relegated to the river front streets.

Brooklyn, in spite of the fact that she is isolated completely from all the great trunk line terminals, and that every ton of freight must find its way to her and leave by water conveyance, almost monopolizes the storage business, although her natural facilities for such prosperity are not one-sixth of those of New-York. Notwithstanding the gigantic scheme of uniting storage interests now in process of realization in Brooklyn, the project of Mr. Thorp carried out on the basic ideas set forth in this article, would make New-York supreme in all commercial interests that depend on hull or car carrying on the Atlantic coast.

A girdle system, such as planned by Mr. Thorp, should do away with drayage. With the two freight tracks and the enforced improvement of the river fronts by the exclusion of 164 feet shipping piers would necessarily change from the one-story tar-paper roof structures that have always been condemned as menaces to whole districts, including the dry goods district, in case of fire. In their stead there should be at least two-story fireproof commercial buildings to which branches of the elevated freight tracks could be run, and it would be but a question of detail to take merchandise on these tracks to contiguous warehouses—one step from the vessel to the merchant's storage and that in the air. No drayage, no transportation of goods from the river front to city centres more or less remote from the place of unloading. A little calculation will demonstrate the percentage added to the cost of goods by drayage and other taxes incidental to the present system of handling goods that come to us by rail or water.

At present the water front of New-York is an enigma to those visiting it for the first time, who are familiar with the shore features of foreign commercial cities where receiving, storing, and shipping facilities appear to go hand in hand. Here each appears to be as remote as possible from the other; the intervention of drayage has to be resorted to in each case, a tribute levied on every merchant, retailer, and consumer, a tax both local and national.

Instead of vast and pride-inspiring commercial structures where carrying and storage interests should be identical are now upon row of tumbledown, grimy, squalid houses, harboring vocations of struggling existence such as cigar stores, "slop" shops, chandlers, eating houses, ten-cent dormitories, lumber and coal yards, and the like. Even the ship stewards go upland for their stores. There is hardly a hotel where a second-class passenger would feel comfortable along either the North or East River front.

With but one or two exceptions, which accentuate the needs of New-York in this regard, there are no facilities to remedy the paralysis from which commerce suffers for taking goods to storage direct from the ships or from storage to hold or car. And this because of pervse tenacity to system and the natural result of lack of community of interest which a girdle system, carried out on Mr. Thorp's plan, or one analogous to it, would not only promote, but compel.

FIRE ON A LAKE STEAMER

The H. E. Runnels Burned So Badly that She Must be Scuttled.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 29.—A lamp exploded in the hold of the steamer H. E. Runnels this morning while she was thirty miles off this port. The crew were unable to keep the fire under control. At 7 A. M. the steamer New-Orleans answered her signals of distress, and soon had two streams playing on the fire. The Anchor Line steamer Milwaukee also came alongside and sent out another stream, soon filling the hold with water. Syphons were used to keep her afloat, and steamers lying alongside the burning steamer headed for Ashtabula, reaching here at 1.30 P. M.

She was towed up to the head of navigation by tugs and will be scuttled. She is completely burned aft to a foot above the water line. She was loaded with hard coal at Buffalo for the Lake Linden. The Runnels is owned by the Jenks Shipbuilding Company of Port Huron, and is valued at $60,000, covered by insurance.

To be Known as "Balch Cadets."

The scholars of the Rhinelander School of the Children's Aid Society, at 350 East Eighty-eighth Street, held Memorial Day exercises yesterday, which consisted of patriotic songs, appropriate recitations, and the decorating of the portraits of Col. George T. Balch and the late Rev. Charles L. Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society. The flowers and flags for the decoration were paid for by the scholars.

One feature of the exercises was that of choosing a name for the military company of the school which has been formed, a lady friend meeting the expenses. The boys decided to be known as the "Balch Cadets."

Glasses for Notable People.

Mr. Kornblum, the celebrated optician, who is famous for the remarkable success that has attended his efforts in fitting such notables as Joseph Jefferson, President Cleveland, Secretary of State Gresham, Secretary Thurber, ex-Presidents Harrison, Hayes, Garfield, and others with glasses after other well-known specialists had failed, has opened a branch of his Pittsburg establishment in this city. His offices are on Fifth Avenue, corner Thirty-fourth Street, where he is in daily attendance except on Saturdays, which he devotes to his Pittsburg interests. Kornblum is a practical as well as a scientific optician, and is the inventor of the astigmatic devices for optical instruments.—From the Mail and Express.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bro's
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

A RESERVOIR BOOM IN EGYPT

Mr. Cope Whitehouse Exploits a Company Said to be Incorporated in Illinois.

The latest action of Mr. Cope Whitehouse, says The Egyptian Gazette, is the formation of a company called "The Cope Whitehouse Drainage Canal and Reservoir Company," which is stated to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois, U. S. A., 1895. The capital is $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each. According to a memorandum in the form of a prospectus, but unsigned, which has been received by some of Mr. Whitehouse's friends in Egypt, the company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing all the interests of Mr. Cope Whitehouse in Egypt. They include the fee simple of about 280 square miles of territory, available for drainage and reservoir purposes, water power, and a small area suitable for cultivation. These tracts are known as the Wadis Muellah, Lulu, Safir, and Raiyan. Mr. Cope Whitehouse reserves for himself the fisheries and 1,000 acres to be selected before January, 1897, for residential purposes. The property is said to be acquired by him under the common law of Islam, the statutory law of Egypt, and the capitulations by which the rights of a citizen of the United States to acquire land in Egypt are fully guaranteed and protected. Three American judges are members of the International Tribunals. The claims of Mr. Cope Whitehouse are said to have been, in part, already formally acknowledged by the Government of Great Britain, and the perfecting of title to the remainder is under consideration. In order to facilitate the operations of the company, it is expressly understood and agreed that Mr. Cope Whitehouse may repurchase any share prior to January, 1897, for double the amount actually paid to the company, with 10 per cent. cumulative interest thereon, less dividends actually paid. It is also stated that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of excavating a canal between the Nile Valley and the Wady Lulu, to serve, first, as a drainage canal, and, second, as an inlet and outlet canal for the Raiyan Reservoir.

"There is no invitation to the public to purchase shares," says The Gazette, "and there is altogether an air of Whitehousean vagueness about the scheme. The memorandum concludes with a number of extracts from writings of Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Garstin, Major Brown, and others in support of the value of Mr. Cope Whitehouse's project to the Government and people of Egypt."

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA

High Commendation from the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria made a tour around the world a few years ago, and has recently, as is the temptation of many travelers, published a book of his reflections. He was treated with great consideration in India. Whether or not this courtesy biased his opinions, he received a good impression of English rule, as indicated in the following quotation from The Egyptian Gazette:

"The circumstance which appears most forcibly to have struck Archduke Franz Ferdinand is the phenomenon of a handful of Englishmen being able to maintain beneficial sway over nearly 300,000,000 Asiatics. Whatever be the future fate of the country, he considers that the progress it has made during the last hundred years under British rule, and the tranquility that has prevailed during the greater part of that period not only does honor to the English national character, but affords evidence of the superiority of Western civilization. British statesmanship and policy, he says, have won brilliant victories, in which arms, commerce, enterprise, and diplomacy have worked together. India, one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown, ought to be guarded with care, and measures taken for its preservation. This, the Archduke thinks, can only be accomplished by an imperial federation. On this point opinions may differ, but there can be no question whatever as to the imperative necessity of keeping clear and open the readiest means of access to the East from the British Channel."

Ten Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

TORRINGTON, Conn., May 29.—The Coe Brass Company has posted notices of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Six hundred men are benefited.

In Our Great Grandfather's Time, big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective. In this century of enlightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, biliousness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, boils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and indigestion.

A free sample of the "Pellets," (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR GOOD RULE IN CITIES

National Conference of the Municipal Reform League.

PRESIDENT CARTER IS RE-ELECTED

Secretary Woodruff's Report Shows that the Good Government Movement Is Growing in All Directions.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—The opening session of the third of the national conferences for good municipal government, it being also the first annual conference of the National Municipal League, was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms this afternoon. It was, perhaps, the most notable gathering of men ever held in this country for the sole purpose of devising ways and means for the better government of municipal corporations. The motive drawing these men together is purely to promote honest and economical municipal administration.

Among the delegates who were in their seats when President Carter of New-York called the convention to order were many of the most famous men in the country in this line of reform work. Among them were C. R. Woodruff, Philadelphia; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Lucius B. Swift, Indianapolis; the Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus; Walter B. Spencer, Secretary of the Ballot Reform League of New-Orleans; the Rev. Gregory J. Powell of Omaha; George Ochs, Chattanooga; the Rev. Donald D. McLaurin, Detroit; John Willis Baer of Boston, Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society. There were about 100 delegates present when L. E. Holden introduced J. G. W. Cowles, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cowles said it so happened that the Mayor and President of the Chamber were out of the city. "It therefore devolves upon me," he said, "to give you words of welcome."

President J. C. Carter responded to the welcome with a brief and eloquent address on behalf of the league. He advanced the idea that while forms of government were important to a successful administration of municipal affairs, the honesty and integrity of public officials was still more important.

President Carter was loudly applauded. He called for the report of the Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia. The report showed a remarkable growth in the municipal reform movement. When the National Municipal League was organized a year ago, there were between forty and fifty municipal reform organizations distributed among fourteen States, a very small proportion only being found in the trans-Mississippi States. Now there are 180 organizations (not including those composed exclusively of women) distributed among thirty-one States, and the Western cities are as well represented and as active as their Eastern sisters.

In May, 1894, there were six organizations to be found in New-England, now thirteen. In the Middle States, the nineteen of a year ago have increased to sixty-six; in the Southern Central States the increase has been from four to twenty-four; in the Northern Central States from nine to thirty-seven; in the Western and Pacific States from six to thirty-seven. In May, 1894, there were eleven associations in New-York and three in New-Jersey, compared with thirty-six in the former and twenty in the latter at the present time. In many other States the advance has been equally great.

Mr. Woodruff, in part of his report, said:

In New-York we find the City Club and the network of Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League (frequently spoken of as one of Dr. Parkhurst's societies,) the City Improvement Society, the Committee of Seventy, and last, but by no means least of the Chamber of Commerce, all working steadily toward the same end—that of ridding New-York of every vestige of inefficient and corrupt government, substituting therefor a non-partisan, business administration of city affairs, and laboring to maintain a public opinion that will be intolerant of anything short of the best attainable government for the city. Each organization is working in its own way, with different methods, but the problem is so complex and the field is so extended, that all the forces now at work find ample opportunity for effective exercise without in any way interfering with one another.

The great victory of November, 1894, was brought about by the co-operation and co-ordination of the regular army of reformers and the volunteer army composed of the forces opposed to Tammany. The reformers have been busily occupied ever since in protecting the fruits of the hard-earned victory from those selfish enough to regard as entirely and solely their own everything in which they may have had a share, no matter how small a one.

The report was enthusiastically received and filed. The roll call showed the following affiliated societies represented:

Civic Club, New-York City; Civic Club, Troy; Citizens' League, Philadelphia; Citizens' Reform Union, Brooklyn; Citizens' Reform Club, Dubuque; Municipal League, Milwaukee; Municipal League, Omaha; Good Government Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; Good Government Club, Jersey City; Good Government Club, Louisville; Baltimore Club of Public Good; Men's Patriotic Guild, Pittsburg; Law and Enforcement Society, Minneapolis; Baltimore Reform League; Civic Federation, Chicago; Commercial Club, Akron; Buffalo Good Government; Camden (N. J.) Committee of One Hundred; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Good Government Club, Des Moines; Civic League, New-York; Ohio State Board of Commerce; Women's Health Protective Association, Philadelphia; Civic Federation, Cleveland; Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati; Dayton Board of Trade; Municipal League, Schenectady, N. Y.; Chamber of Commerce, Wheeling; National Citizens' League.

The report of the Treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., caused a smile. There is very little use for money in the league, and the report showed a balance in the treasury of but $181, the receipts having been $676, and the disbursements $495. The Nominating Committee reported unanimously in favor of the re-election of the following officers:

President—J. C. Carter, New-York; Vice Presidents—Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, and Samuel B. Capon, Boston; Secretary—C. R. Woodruff, Philadelphia; Treasurer—George Burnham, Jr.; Executive Committee—Charles A. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Matthew Hale, Albany; Joseph A. Miller, Providence; W. G. Lowe, Brooklyn; Herbert Walsh, Philadelphia; Louis D. Branders, Boston; Dudley Tibbetts, Troy, N. Y.

The report of the committee was concurred in without a dissenting voice. Secretary Woodruff suggested that inasmuch as many of the Western cities had become as active as Eastern cities in municipal reform it would be advisable to revise the by-laws so as to increase the number of Vice Presidents and the members of the Executive Committee to five and nine respectively, so as to give the Western cities representation.

Pursuant to the adoption of this suggestion the following additions were made: Vice Presidents—Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Oregon; L. E. Holden, Cleveland; Dr. H. Jackson Bronze, New-Orleans; Executive Committee—A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis.

James W. Prior of New-York made a brief address touching upon the progress of municipal reform in the metropolis. Similar reports were made by delegates from the Cities of Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Baltimore.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Wilson M. Day, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. President J. C. Carter read his annual report.

Addresses based upon the reform work in their respective cities were made by Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore and Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia.

Capt. Cross and Detectives Charged.

A family quarrel yesterday in the big tenement house, 309 Mott Street, directly in the rear of Police Headquarters, caused some excitement among the police officials. Capt. Cross, who had heard sounds of the strife from the hallway of Headquarters, dashed out at the head of half a dozen Central Office detectives, and secured Michael Costello, who had been kicking Mrs. Whalen.

Whistles were blown, policemen came hurrying from all directions, and in a minute's time Costello was on his way to the Mulberry Street Station in custody of Policeman Lynch, while a hurry call was being sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance for Mrs. Whalen.

Her injuries were not very serious, however, and she decided not to go to the hospital.

Funeral of a Mother and Son.

The funerals of Mrs. Emily E. Walters, widow of the late Dr. John R. Conway, and of her son, Walter J. Conway, both of whom died on Sunday last, took place from St. Francis Xavier Church, West Sixteenth Street, yesterday.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated, the Rev. Father T. E. Murphy officiating. The mourners were Dr. John Conway, son of Mrs. Conway, and his two sisters. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

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FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

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EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

BON VOYAGE TO CORNELL

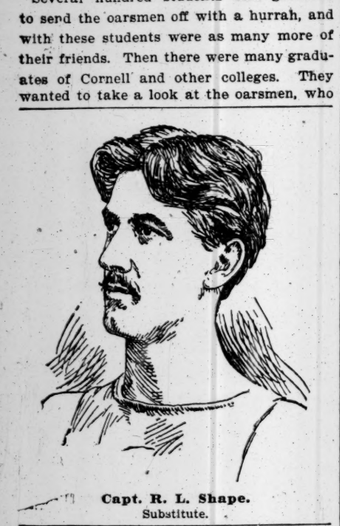
Crowd Cheer the Oarsmen as the Paris Sails Away.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM ON THE PIER

Mrs. Cornell Gives Each Member of the Crew a Souvenir and Urges Them to Victory—Coach Courtney Lionized.

If Charles E. Courtney and his Cornell crew thought they were going to get out of this country quietly yesterday, they must have been wonderfully surprised when they beheld the crowd on the American Line pier before the steamship Paris sailed. It looked as though the Cornell campus was transferred from Ithaca to West Street, in the vicinity of Barclay and Fulton Streets.

Several hundred students had gathered to send the oarsmen off with a hurrah, and with these students were as many more of their friends. Then there were many graduates of Cornell and other colleges. They wanted to take a look at the oarsmen, who



Capt. R. L. Shape.
Substitute.

were going to try and win the most valuable prize from the finest oarsmen in the world. Among these were noticed Dr. Elliott Brooks of Harvard, and Walter Camp of Yale.

The crowd swarmed over the pier, went on board the Paris, and cheered until they were hoarse for "Charley" Courtney and his oarsmen.

In spite of their strange surroundings, the men had a good night's rest, and early in the morning they went to the Astor House for breakfast. When they returned to the steamship, their college chums and their friends had taken possession of everything, and until the steamer sailed they were the centre of an admiring crowd on the upper deck of the ocean greyhound.

Charles E. Courtney, the coach, received the most attention.

As soon as he appeared in the crowd, a number of students at the foot of the gangway started the college cry: "Cornell, I yell, yell, yell, Cornell, rah, rah, rah! Courtney!"

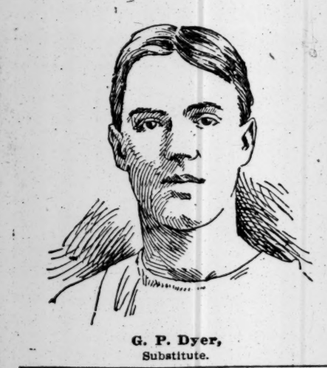
The cry was taken up by all the men on

W. Bentley,
Substitute.

the dock, and then there was a rush to get at Courtney, and shake his hand. Courtney is a big man, and he had to push and hustle considerably to get on to the deck of the steamer.

To a reporter for The New-York Times he said: "I think the crew is a good one, and of course all expect to win. I am satisfied, though, that every one realizes that we have no play before us. It will mean lots of hard work from now until July. If the boys win we shall be well repaid for all our work. The oarsmen we are going to meet are the best in England, and we are going to meet them on their own waters. I don't think the change of climate will hurt much. The oarsmen will live on plain, wholesome food, and will drink sterilized water. They are all in a healthy condition, and the average weight is about 166 pounds."

At 9:30, ex-Gov. and Mrs. A. B. Cornell drove on the dock to bid farewell to the crew. Each member of the crew was presented to Mrs. Cornell, and she fastened on each man's coat a silver Cornell pennant pin, and a tiny American flag. To the Captain she gave a silk flag, in the corner of which was inscribed on a bit of white



G. P. Dyer,
Substitute.

satin, "Godspeed to the Crew. Mrs. A. B. Cornell, May 29, 1895." Then the boys gave a rousing cheer for the ex-Governor and his wife.

At an adjoining pier the steamer W. C. Egerton, gayly decorated with bunting, the Cornell colors being most prominent, was waiting to accompany the Paris down the bay. Mr. John H. Starin had lent her for the occasion. By 10:30 o'clock all who were going to make the trip were on board. The Egerton swung out into the river and as she passed the Paris the 250 students on board gave continued cheers for the crew and Courtney.

The Egerton went slowly down the bay, and at 11 o'clock the Paris swung out into the stream and started after her. The crowd on the Egerton continued cheering, passing steamers, and tugs tooted their whistles, while other vessels dipped their flags. When off Bay Ridge, the Crescent Athletic Club dipped its colors, and three guns were fired to wish the departing crew good luck. On through the Narrows and into the lower bay the two steamers went, the oarsmen being given one continued ovation.

When between the Hospital Islands and the Southwest Spit, the Egerton made a long circuit, and, crossing the bows of the Paris, waited until the big steamship came up. Then the crowd on the Egerton gave one more cheer, the crew on the Paris standing on the upper deck answered, and in a few minutes more the Paris was steaming out past the Hook, and the Egerton was heading back for New-York.

The present make-up of the crew is as follows:

	Name.	Age.	Height. Ft. In.	Weight.
Bow	F. B. Matthews.	21	5 9½	165
No. 7	C. A. Louis	20	5 11	165
No. 6	Thomas Hall	25	5 10	180
No. 5	T. F. Fennell	19	6 ..	176
No. 4	F. W. Freeborn	19	5 11	176
No. 3	E. C. Hayer	24	5 10½	173
No. 2	E. O. Speleman	20	5 10	164
Stroke	R. B. Hamilton	20	5 8½	165
Cox'wn	F. D. Colson	19	5 6	100
	SUBSTITUTES.			
R. L. Shape, Captain		23	6 ..	165
G. P. Dyer		19	5 11½	166
M. W. Roe		22	5 10½	167
W. Bentley		18	5 11¼	148

Average—Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; age, 20 years; weight, 164 pounds.

Something of the men who compose the crew and where they hail from will be of interest:

Matthews, '96, rowed on the fast freshman crew of the class of '96, but last year he did not row.

Spillman, '97, course in electrical engineering, North Tonawanda, N. Y., stroked the freshman last year in their race with the Dauntless crew of New-York and brought them in five lengths ahead of their opponents.

Hager, '95, course in electrical engineering, Buffalo, N. Y. This is Hager's fourth year

M. W. Roe,
Substitute.

at the oar. He is the only member of the senior class in the boat.

Freeborn, '97, course in mechanical engineering, Ithaca, N. Y., last year had the honor of being the only member of the freshman class to win a seat in the 'Varsity boat.

Fennell, '96, course in law, Elmira, N. Y. He had already won his spurs on the football field and played centre rush last fall on equal terms with the best men in the country.

Hall, graduate in engineering, Washington, Canada. In addition to his work on the water, Hall has played football and has also found time to make a brilliant record in his studies.

Louis, '97, course in mechanical engineering, Brooklyn, N. Y. Louis rowed on the freshman crew last year.

Hamilton, '96, course in mechanical engineering, Saginaw, Mich. Hamilton can put the stroke up to forty-six a minute with ease.

Colson, '97, course in letters, Buffalo. Colson has taken part in only one race, but in the daily practice spins he has always shown a cool head and clear judgment.

Capt. Shape rows at No. 7. He was a 'Varsity oar last year. Dyer is a football player and recent winner of the Woodford medal for oratory. He is strong and plucky. This is his third year as an oarsman. Roe was a member of his class crew in his freshman year, and Bentley is a freshman now.

If the weather is fine the men will do ten miles' walking exercise on the deck of the Paris each day. As soon as they reach England they will go to Henley and practice on the Thames for the big race.

On the Paris were two paper shells built by Waters of Troy. They are 60 feet long by 24 inches wide and weigh 230 pounds each. They cost $1,200.

NEWS OF THE OARSMEN.

—The senior eight-oared shell crew of the Dauntless Rowing Club has started into training for the Fourth of July regatta in Philadelphia, and the same crew will also compete in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which takes place July 18, 19, and 20 at Saratoga Lake. The crew is composed of Gaizel, stroke; Instone, No. 7; Zander, No. 6; Shea, No. 5; Tierney, No. 4; Wemple, No. 3; Coleman, No. 2; Nelson, bow; E. W. Gilbert, coxswain. The men were out for the first time on Sunday, and worked to the perfect satisfaction of Capt. Anderson.

—Mullen and Higgins of the Harlem Rowing Club are now in training for the double-scull event of the Long Island regatta, which takes place in July at Flushing, L. I. Higgins is also entered for the junior singles, and he is getting himself in fine trim for the event. Mr. Kane is also in training for the Long Island Regatta, while Nagle and Hawkins will keep up their training in order to remain in good form for the People's Regatta July 4 in Philadelphia. Hawkins will also row in the senior singles at the same regatta, and they are considered likely winners.

—The Ravenswood Boat Club, at Steinway, L. I., will enter a number of men in the regatta of the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association. Those in training are a junior four-oared gig crew, composed of John Hendrickson, stroke; David Murphy, No. 3; John J. Daly, No. 2, and Carl Schnoor, bow. Intermediate double scull: James Beam, stroke, and Frank Powers. Junior four-oared shell: J. Loughran, stroke; Byron Sackett, No. 3; T. Bosonett, No. 2, and F. Golle, bow. John Hendrickson, junior single.

G. P. Dyer,
Substitute.

—Principally through the efforts of H. C. Du Val, who is an enthusiastic lover of aquatics, as well as of all other manly sports, arrangements have been made to run an observation train on the West Shore Railroad on the occasion of the collegiate rowing contest on the Hudson River on June 21. The train will consist of forty cars, and it will start at the word "Go!" and will keep the contending crews in sight during the entire race.

—It is on rare occasions when more craft have been seen on the Harlem River than were out Sunday last. Not only all those who are to take part in to-day's regatta went out during the morning and afternoon, but nearly every boat-house situated on the banks of the Harlem emptied almost its full stock of boats into the stream, and the river was crowded with craft of all descriptions.

—William Graham, Captain of the Wyanoke Boat Club, is more than pleased with the showing of his intermediate four-oared gig crew, and he looks upon it as a sure winner in the regatta to-day. The crew is as follows: John McGuire, stroke; William Mahr, No. 3; Henry Ruming, No. 2; Louis Krager, No. 1.

—J. H. Abell of the Nassau Boat Club, who is one of the oldest oarsmen on the Harlem River, was out on Sunday in the club's new gig, and took a spin up the river as far as Oakhurst, where the eight-oared barge crew was spending the day.

—There is an exceptionally large stuffed game cock, handsomely mounted, standing on the centre table in the parlor of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which is to be presented to the Naval Reserve crew which wins the race to-day.

—Nearly all the oarsmen on the Harlem River have more or less complaints to make regarding the washes they get from the saucy little High Bridge steamboats, Van Cott and Harlem.

—L. M. Brown, the Schuylkill River canoeist, visited the Harlem River on Sunday and was the guest of the Wyanoke Boat Club, of which he was once a member.

—It is more than likely that the Nassau Boat Club will enter a double and single in the People's regatta, which will be held July 4 at Philadelphia.

—Nonpareil Rowing Club members will receive their friends this afternoon at the boathouse, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Harlem River, at 2.

—The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold a reception in its clubhouse this evening after the completion of the Harlem regatta.

Decoration Day.

the day that awakens sad memories of our noble heroes who suffered for our peace and happiness. Every day has its sad memories if we suffer ourselves, and to preserve our peace and happiness, we should use Pond's Extract and avoid all pains and aches.

Accept Genuine Pond's Extract Only.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DERBY

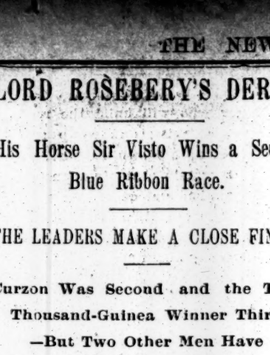
His Horse Sir Visto Wins a Second Blue Ribbon Race.

THE LEADERS MAKE A CLOSE FINISH

Curzon Was Second and the Two-Thousand-Guinea Winner Third —But Two Other Men Have Won Successive Derbys.

LONDON, May 29.—Lord Rosebery's lucky star was dominant again to-day, when his colt Sir Visto, trained by Matt Dawson and ridden by "Sammy" Loates, won the Epsom Derby, the greatest of all English races. It was the second successive win of the Blue Ribbon event for the Premier, his colt Ladas having won last year.

Sir Visto, who was not prominent in the race until the last fifty yards of the run, won by only three parts of a length from Curzon, owned by "Tommy" Cannon, the once famous jockey, whose friend, Challoner, had the mount on his colt. Sir Blundell Maple's colt Kirckonnell, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and recently purchased by the furniture man for 5,000 guineas, was third, but half a length be-



Earl Rosebery.

hind Curzon. Kirkconnell was ridden by Bradford. Mr. Fairle's Solaro, with Pratt up, was a close fourth.

The betting was 9 to 1 against Sir Visto, 33 to 1 against Curzon, 12 to 1 against Kirkconnell, and 9 to 1 against Solaro. The favorites were Raconteur and Le Var, at 5 to 1 each, and Lareno and The Owl, at 7 to 1 each. The race, which was at a mile and a half, was run in 2:43 2-5. There were fifteen starters. Ante-post betting had made no prominent favorite for the Derby this year, and the great uncertainty as to the outcome resulted in the largest crowd seen at Epsom Downs since 1889, when "Tommy" Loates rode the Duke of Portland's Donovan to victory.

In the crowd were a host of Americans, the popular estimate being about 5,000 from "the States," including twenty parties who drove to the course on four-in-hand coaches from Northumberland Avenue. Joseph H. Manley of Maine, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, and Whitelaw Reid of New-York City; Congressman McCall of Massachusetts, Peter Morris, Center Hitchcock, Foxhall Keene, Henry Gilsey, Charles Frohman, "Billy" Bininger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, M. F. Dwyer, Judge and Mrs. Leicester Holme, all of New-York City; Mr. Oxnard of Nebraska, E. T. Barney of Cincinnati, W. S. Ferguson and E. M. O'Neil of Pittsburg, and W. G. Mackey of Chicago were some of those who were in the coaching contingent.

Owing to Secretary Gresham's death, the American Legation was not represented.

Railroad trips, much easier and pleasanter, have taken the place of the old-fashioned way of reaching Epsom Downs, by carriage, and the bulk of the crowd went by rail. So, too, did the royal party, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Afghan Prince, Nas Rulla Khan; the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, Lord Dunraven, the Earl of Essex, the Earl and Countess of Dudley, Lord and Lady Allington, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Capt. Allan Dodd, U. S. A., Leopold de Rothschild, the Duke of Devonshire, and Henry Chaplin, M. P.

Lord Rosebery entertained a large party of friends at Durdan's, and then drove to the course.

The weather was warm, the course dry, and the crowd a good-humored one, the ladies appearing in brilliant Spring costumes.

The race, which was the one hundred and sixteenth Derby, was started at 3:45, the fifteen racers getting away well together. Laveno at once set out to make the running, with Chibiabos, Slow Step, and Solaro leading Le Var, Beckhampton, and The Brook. Curzon, Kirkconnel, and Salvington were in the rear. After running a quarter of a mile Chibiabos had a slight lead, closely followed by Beckhampton, Solaro, and Laveno. Then came Slow Step and The Brook, who were just ahead of Le Var, The Owl, and Villiers. Raconteur and Kirkconnel were next, and Salvington far in the rear. Descending the hill, The Brook was slightly in the lead, with Beckhampton second, as Chibiabos, having shot his bolt, had dropped back beaten. When the horses straightened out in the run for home, Curzon was leading, with Solaro, Villiers, Raconteur, and Kirkconnel in a bunch with Sir Visto. The latter, who had been gradually creeping up, was given his head, and, coming on with a rush, steadily overhauled and passed the crowd, winning in the last fifty yards by three parts of a length from Curzon, with Kirkconnel but a half length away and Solaro at his flanks. Villiers was fifth, Le Var sixth, and Raconteur seventh. Laveno finished far in the rear, in eleventh place.

After the race Lord Rosebery was surrounded by his friends, the Prince of Wales and Sir F. Johnstone, owner of Le Var, being among the first to extend their congratulations to the Premier for his unusual good fortune in winning two successive Derbys. But two other owners have done this—Mr. Hawley, who won with Beadsman and Musjid, in 1858 and 1859, and the Duke of Portland, who won in 1888 and 1889 with Ayrshire and Donovan. After receiving their congratulations Lord Rosebery left the inclosure, and, going to the track, himself led his horse to the saddling paddock.

Parliament was in session to-day, and Mr. Balfour, in a speech in the House of Commons, said that the Government supporters had prevented members from seeing the Prime Minister win his second Derby.

Lord Rosebery bred the winner, who is by the famous Irish horse, Barcaldine, that was never beaten, out of Vista, by Macaroni. Both sire and dam were noted long-distance racers, and up to carrying the heaviest of weights. Vista won the Great Metropolitan, at Epsom, for Lord Rosebery over the two-and-a-quarter-mile course.

GOOD TROTTING AT BELMONT.

But a Small Crowd Was Present to See It.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The second day's racing at Belmont Park was witnessed by a small crowd of people, and the day's sport, which was unusually good, passed off unapplauded. The track was never in better condition, the weather was warm, and large fields of horses started for both events. Everything was decidedly quiet, however, no man making so much as an effort to lay a private bet, and a display of enthusiasm would have caused general surprise.

The 2:21 trot was a comparatively easy race for Charley H. He went to the front after passing the half-mile pole in the first heat, and held the lead throughout the race. The 2:25 pace presents a very mixed-up appearance, five horses having put heats to their credit, and the winner has not turned up yet. It was generally thought that Mascot could have won in straight heats, but it looks as if the miles made in the first part of the race were a bit too fast for him. The mare Katie Greenlander showed herself to be especially good, taking a mark of 2:17¾ in this her first start. She is owned by William Simpson of the Empire Stud, New-York.

Summaries:

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Charley H., gr. g., by Sam Purdy, dam by Davis O'Malley, (Barnes)	1	1	1
Queen Allah, ch. m., (Harris)	4	4	2
Romola, b. m., (Tyson)	8	2	4
Lady B., rn. m., (Clark)	2	8	7
King Harry, b. g., (Grady)	3	3	9
Uncle Josh, rn. s., (Payne)	6	7	3
Anteone, b. g., (Ernest)	5	5	5
Grace W., blk. m., (Odell)	7	6	6
Rolla Ryan, gr. g., (Reamer)	9	9	8
H. R. C., b. g., (Cummings)	10	dis.	

Time—2:20¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Katie Greenlander, blk. f., by Greenlander, dam Kitty Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, (Andrews)	4	1	3	2	1	2	2
Calypso, ch. s., by M. M. Ewen, (Miller)	5	8	1	1	2	9	6
Comet, ch. s., by Kilbuck Tom, (Barnes)	8	3	2	4	8	1	4
Arion, br. g., by Frank W., (Jackson)	1	4	4	6	7	7	5
Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, (Elliott)	10	7	9	8	9	8	1
Simon Bolivar, b. g., (Hutchinson)	2	2	10	3	4	3dr.	
Allen, J., ch. g., (Chance)	3	5	5	7	5	4dr.	
Clan Alpine, ch. h., (Hatch)	6	6	7	9	3	5dr.	
Pickaninny, b. m., (Green)	7	10	8	dis.			
Argenta, b. m., (Fleming)	dis.						
Billy West, b. g., (Fear)	dis.						

Time—2:20¼; 2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:23¼.

SEVEN RACES AT GRAVESEND.

Three Stake Events to Make the Sport Lively.

Seven races are on for decision at the Gravesend track, as the original sixth race, which received seventeen entries, was divided. There are three stake events to be run off, the principal one being the Derby, at a mile and a quarter, in which Counter Tenor and Keenan will try conclusions. There are three other starters named, but on past form they seem to have no chance against the speediest inmates of the stables of Col. Jacob Rupert, Jr., and Gideon & Daly. Of course, things are very uncertain in racing, and the cracks often fall before the despised ones, though it seems hardly possible in this case.

Axiom will appear in the private sweepstakes, for fillies, from which her fair form and high private reputation have frightened out all but three horses of moderate calibre.

The third stake is the Myrtle, a high-class selling affair, with a very evenly matched field of eight, that should make things lively from end to end.

Entries for the races, with the weights, the several horses will have to carry, are given herewith. The first race will be called at 2:30 sharp.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Damsel	120	Fascination	115
Top Topsy	115	Bernardine	115
Ardath	115	Santuzza	110
Annalyle	115		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a furlong.

Rey El Santa Anita	126	Stowaway	106
Sister Mary	122	Pay or Play	93
Ajax	109	Restraint	90

THIRD RACE.—A private sweepstakes of $500 each; $100 forfeit; for fillies two years old; to carry 115 pounds; five furlongs.

Axiom	115	Lorrania	115
Bessie Browning	115	Belle Amie	115

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds; $100 each, with $2,500 added, of which $200 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Counter Tenor	127	Sir Galahad	127
Keenan	127	Truepenny	122
Kennel	127		

FIFTH RACE.—The Myrtle Stakes of $2,00, for three-year-olds and upward; $50 each, or $20 if declared by April 1; $100 additional for starters; to the winner $1,500, to the second horse $300, and to the third horse $200; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Adelbert	113	Buckrene	105
Ed Kearney	109	Peacemaker	104
Patrician	108	Song and Dance	103
Rollet	106	Assignee	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Sun Up	100	Manchester	102
Hailstone	107	Irish Reel	100
McKee	106	Ella Reed	97
Sue Kittie	104	Fannie E.	97

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added; of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

Golden Gate	109	Daric	102
Marotti	108	Jack the Jew	102
Kisbern	105	Andrews	102
Monte Carlo	103	Claurece	97
Corn Cob	102		

Notes for Racegoers.

—The London Sportsman gravely announces that a horse called Worcester won the Epsom Plate on Tuesday, running the seven furlongs in 1:12 2-5. "This," the paper says, "cannot be beaten in America, where the record for seven furlongs is 1:23¼." The paper states the horse was timed with a Benson chronograph. The chronograph is probably the same one used when Eclipse was said to have run a mile in a minute. If Benson chronographs like this were used here, the record for a mile would be about 0:50. Either Worcester ran only three-quarters of a mile, or the timer was started and stopped by a man who never saw one before.

—A new move against the gambling machine called the Roby races was made yesterday. Five bookmakers were arrested, and in retaliation six special officers were arrested, charged with violating the anti-Pinkerton law.

—Voladora, a candidate for the Latonia Oaks, escaped from her stall at the Latonia track yesterday, ran into an iron post, and was so badly injured that she had to be killed. She was owned by the Pastime Stable.

—At Hartford, Conn., yesterday the State Senate passed a bill amending the present anti-poolselling law, which permits racing, with betting, on a race track for not more than twelve days a year.

—Cassius Sloan rode so suspicious a race on St. Augustine in the fourth event yesterday that his riding is to be investigated to-day. All bets on the race were declared off.

—Parties wishing to make a book at the Baltimore races, commencing June 3, can secure the privilege from John G. Cavanagh, 5 Court Square, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

—An attempt is being made to match Lissak and Halma at a mile and a quarter for $10,000 a side. It will probably fall, as both are in the Chicago Derby.

—A new race course is in process of construction near Cincinnati, to be run by the Queen City Jockey Club, and to cost $100,000.

—Marcus Daly's colt Salvation has been worked a mile and a quarter, in preparation for his Derby engagements.

—Mr. Croker says he will run this horse Eau Gallie during the coming Ascot meeting.

NOTES OF THE STEEPLECHASERS.

—June 5, 6, and 7 are the dates of the Windsor Jockey Club's meeting at Windsor, Canada, at which will be decided the St. Clair Steeplechase the first day, the Frontier Steeplechase the second day, and the International Steeplechase the third day. John Davis, J. H. Alexander, W. J. McKee, W. H. Muir, G. M. Hendrie, and W. A. Hanrahan compose the club's Executive Committee.

—Castania, the winner of the Rose Tree Hunt Club steeplechase at the Belmont Park meeting, Philadelphia, was not imported, as stated in the papers of that city, but was bred and trained in Delaware County, Penn., by W. A. Stotesbury, who also piloted the mare over the jumps in the race. Her owner now is Simon Delbert, Jr., an active member of the Rose Tree Hunt.

—Steeplechasing and hurdle racing will be the feature of the Newport Racing Association's meeting this Summer. Last year the races were held late in the season, but this year they will take place much earlier. The association's Executive Committee is composed of Robert Goelet, H. F. Eldridge, Center Hitchcock, F. M. Ware, and Prescott Lawrence.

—The late Duke of Hamilton was an ardent patron of steeplechasing, and many a time his colors—cerise, French-gray sleeves and cap—have been carried to victory in a cross-country race. In 1867 he won the Liverpool Grand National with Cortolvin, and later the Grand National with The Bear.

—This afternoon the Hamilton Jockey Club of Hamilton, Canada, will inaugurate its annual Spring meeting, which will be continued the two following days. The cross-country events on the programme are the Walker Cup, the Cocktail, the Hunter's Redcoat, and Trouble Steeplechases.

—Among those elected gentlemen riders in the National Hunt Association who will sport silk during the season are Robert G. Shaw, C. W. Wadsworth, H. W. Smith, S. N. Hopkins, L. C. Altemus, W. S. Hobart, Maxwell Norman, L. W. Riddle, and S. E. Nicholas.

—Camille Blanc of France, heretofore an active patron of cross-country racing, has given up steeplechasing and recently sold at auction his string of fliers, which brought over $35,000. In the future he will devote his attention to flat racing.

—Floodmore, The Peer, and Lady Raymond are the horses entered in the fifteen-hundred-dollar steeplechase to-day at the Country Club of Brookline.

—The Governors of the National Hunt Association, who control amateur steeplechase meetings, will meet at the Holland House on Tuesday, June 4.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City will hold its annual picnic and games to-day at Caledonian Park, and, judging from the large list of entries, which numbers over 150 well-known athletes, the event will be the most successful ever held in Jersey City. The events are: 100-yard, 400-yard, 880-yard, one, and three mile runs, and one-mile novice walk. Special events will be a one-mile team relay race between representatives of St. Patrick's, St. Lucy's, St. Agnes's of New-York, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Lucy's of Jersey City, and St. Joseph's Lyceum of Hoboken, and a two-mile race for boxers only. Several settos will be given, and a battle royal in barrels will take place.

—The Association of Tribes, an organization composed of representatives of the various tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men in the City of New-York, will hold its annual picnic and games on Decoration Day, at Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The games will begin at 4 o'clock, and will include as novelties a potato race for Red Men's children, a three-legged race, a sack race, and a fat men's race.

—The friends of John V. Crum of Iowa, who won the sprint races at the intercollegiate games, deny that he has ever raced as a professional, and say the charges made by the Yale men are groundless. It is stated that he never ran until he entered college in 1894, in which year he won a few amateur prizes at St. Louis. His college Faculty will make affidavit that he has been in college every day since last September.

—Spring games of the New-York Caledonian Club will be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park at 1 this afternoon.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Bicycling—Irvington-Millburn road race. Start at 11 A. M.

Crescent Wheelmen race meet at Plainfield, N. J., 2 P. M.

Asbury Park Wheelmen's meet, Asbury Park, afternoon.

Red Bank Cyclers' road races at Red Bank, morning.

Patchogue Wheelmen's race meet, afternoon.

Overpeck Boat Club twenty-five-mile road race at Leonia, N. J.

Class A races of Boonton Athletic Club, at Boonton, N. J.

Bicycle Road Runs—Excelsior Cycle Club, to Irvington from Christopher Street Ferry at 8:15. Century Wheelmen's run to Montrose, N. Y., and return. Rovers' Cycle Club to Tottenville, S. I.

Racing at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

Trotting at Parkway, 2:30 P. M.

Athletics—New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports, Bayonne, N. J., 1 P. M.

Brooklyn Athletic Club games, Maspeth, L. I., afternoon. Spring games of New-York Caledonian Club, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 1 P. M. Games of the Association of Tribes of New-York City, Order of Red Men, Lion Park, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, at 3 P. M.

Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago, at Polo Grounds, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Brooklyn vs. Cleveland, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. University of Pennsylvania vs. Orange, at East Orange, 4 P. M. New-York Athletic Club vs. Chester Hill Club of Mount Vernon, at Travers Island, 3 P. M.

Rowing—Harlem regatta on the Harlem River, morning and afternoon. Regatta of Passaic Regatta Association, at Newark, N. J.

Canoeing—New-York Canoe Club races off Bensonhurst, L. I.

Cricket—Manhattan vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Prospect Park. Brooklyn vs. Harlem, Prospect Park. Staten Island second vs. Germantown second, at Staten Island. Union County vs. Brooklyn second, at Elizabeth. St. Austin's School vs. Incognita, at Staten Island. Bermuda vs. Caribbeans, at Prospect Park. Staten Island vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Tennis.—Lenox Tennis Club Finals—Harlem. Fifth Avenue Tennis Club members' handicap, Harlem. Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, Tarrytown. Chester Hill Country Club, Mt. Vernon. Rutherford (N. J.) Tennis Club. Orange Tennis Club tourney, South Orange Field Club. Yates Tennis Club, Brooklyn.

Yachting—Atlantic Yacht Club, special races, 10 A. M. Start from Bay Ridge. Harlem Yacht Club regatta. Start off City Island at 11:15 A. M. Steamboat Cygnus will leave foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street at 10 A. M. Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, opening day and naphtha launch races, Oyster Bay, 12 noon. Staten Island Yacht Club regatta off Stapleton, S. I., 10 A. M. Knickerbocker Yacht Club, opening sail off College Point, 11 A. M. Kill Von Kull Yacht Club regatta, off Port Richmond, S. I. Audubon Yacht Club regatta, off West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Model Yacht Club regatta, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Opening of the Brooklyn, Indian Harbor, American, Greenville, New-Jersey, Seacliff, Huguenot, Corinthian Fleet, Jamaica Bay, Williamsburg, and Jersey City Yacht Clubs' houses.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Athletic games of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Meeting of Jockey Club.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Racing at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

Cycling—New-Jersey State Division meet at Trenton. Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile club handicap race.

Yachting—Atlantic Yacht Club, special races.

Cricket—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Columbia, at Bergen Point. Kings County St. George vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company, at Prospect Park.

Sag Harbor's Field Day.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 29.—The Catholic Club of Sag Harbor will hold a grand field day at the park Decoration Day. The programme includes all sorts of athletic sports, notably foot races, tugs-of-war, and bicycle races. The great attraction will be a ball game between the Sag Harbor and Bridgehampton nines.

Boxing at Coney Island.

The boxing bouts to be decided at the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, to-night are as follows: "Kid" Lavigne against "Jack" Everhart, twenty rounds; Walter Halligan against Tom Denny, ten rounds; Charley Kelly against Frank Zimpiter, eight rounds. Champion Corbett will instruct Lavigne's seconds during the contest.

Would Women Kindly Answer ?

It would save the public machinery of emotion a great deal of fatigue if the ladies who have been freezing our blood, young and middle-aged, with stories of the inconvenience found by their sex in associating with ours, would put their heads together and formulate their demands. The time for definition has come, and, the demands being once defined, we might be allowed a spell of quiet in which to study them and find out exactly what these ladies want, whether—the point is still obscure—to degrade themselves or to elevate us.—The Spectator.

Over One Million Women

Mrs. A. E. Wilcox, voices the opinion of many women when, in a recent number of the *Household*, she says: "I have recently been experimenting with Cottolene. using it in cooking wherever shortening, other than cream, is required, and I speak from experience when I say it is in every way entirely satisfactory. I do not hesitate to recommend its use in all places where lard or butter is used as shortening, and for all frying purposes. It can be used successfully in any recipe calling for lard or butter, by using one-third the designated quantity."

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MURDERERS STILL FREE

No Trace Has Been Found of the Men Who Shot Butler Harris.

POLICE HAVE A PROMISING CLUE

They Are Working on the Times's Suggestion that a Servant May Be Concerned—New Story by Schmitt.

The murder of Underbutler Ferdinand Harris at Matthew C. D. Borden's house, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, Monday, was still a mystery last evening to the police.

The suggestion in The New-York Times yesterday that it would be well to regard the crime as the result of race animosity and a plot to brutally and summarily injure Harris, without regard to the gravity of the injuries inflicted, was not overlooked by those who are seeking a true explanation of what occurred at Mr. Borden's house on Monday afternoon, and to find the two men who suddenly opened fire on the underbutler and slunk away when he staggered from the entry, fatally hurt. Indeed, some of the detectives claimed that this was their first view of the tragedy and that, while compelled to investigate every particle of evidence bearing on the case, they saw light only in circumstances that fortified a belief that Harris was at odds with one of the women servants.

Acting Chief Conlin several times during the day sought to learn what progress had been made from Acting Inspector Cortright, Sergt. Stainkamp, and Detective Sergeant McClusky, and urged the utmost activity in discovery and investigation. One-third of the men at the disposal of Sergt. McClusky were detailed to aid in the case, and every man who could be spared by Sergt. Stainkamp was put on this special duty. Much of this was to thoroughly investigate the lives and surroundings of Mr. Borden's servants. In this task they followed the rule of silencing all who had talked or might talk.

All that Detective Sergeant McClusky would say was that, in his judgment, a theory of revenge or jealousy was inadmissable, and that house thieves did not go to rob with brass bands. A clue that was promising had been found, and was the subject of patient inquiry, but, like others, it might be worthless. The nature of the data he refused to tell.

Carl Schmitt, Sheppard Knapp's coachman had a new story to tell yesterday, but Sergt. Stainkamp condemned it as worthless, except on one point. In effect it was that while waiting on the box of a carriage for his employer he heard a crash and ten minutes' later saw two men leave Mr. Borden's house. One was thin and 5 feet 9 inches tall, and dressed in dark clothes. He came out first. Just after him a stout and bow-legged man, 5 feet 4 inches tall, came out and followed the other to Fifth Avenue, where both started running. The same moment Mr. Borden's cook came to the stoop of the main staircase, and wrung her hands. Asked by Schmitt what was amiss, she made no reply and, Mr. Knapp appearing, Schmitt drove to the house and took him away.

Sergt. Stainkamp ridiculed the suggestion that the men were in the house ten minutes. In the first place the

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	14
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	Miscellaneous	7
City Flats To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Public Notices	14
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	13	Sporting Goods	6
Europe	7	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	10	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Horses, Carriages, &c.	6	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
AMBROSE PARK, 30th St and Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15 P. M.—Black America.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corner Grocery. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Lily of Killarney. Matinée, 2:00. The Bohemian Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PHYTHEATRE, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—National Symphony Orchestra.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Chicago.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Der Oberstelger.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	2
Business Troubles	13	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Departures for Europe	14	3
Financial	12	1
Fires In This City	8	5
Marine Intelligence	14	4
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	5	3
Post Office Notice	16	4
Railroad News	8	4
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	8	5
Telegraphic Brevities	8	7
Theatrical Gossip	10	2
Washington Weather Forecast	7	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Dr. Depew's "Harmony" Dinner.
William C. Whitney Home Again.
Guayaquil in Turmoil.
Terrible Disaster at Sea.
Nicaragua Engineers at Rivas.
John H. Starin Seriously Hurt.

Page 2
The Municipal Reform League.

Page 3
Bon Voyage to Cornell's Crew.
Lord Rosebery's Second Derby.
Harris's Murderers Still Free.

Page 5
Fighting Over Formosa.
Funeral of Secretary Gresham.
The Steamer Dom Pedro's Loss.
A Carnot Annual Memorial.
Honors for Prince Lobanoff.
Deacon Morrison's Discovery.

Page 6
The Millburn-Irvington Race.

Page 7
Dr. Silverman on Religious Freedom.
Col. Morton Had Work Elsewhere.

Page 8
Memorial Day Events.
Delay in Prison Cases.

Page 9
The St. Louis's Trial Run.
Bills Signed by Gov. Morton.
The Truck Bill Not Accepted.
Conlin Lectures the Police.
Quakers on Historic Ground.
Blacked Boots to Buy Pews.

Page 10
Justice George Shiras, Jr.
Prizes for Small Patriots.

Page 13
J. W. Bradbury on Sound Money.
To Protect the Park Lawns.

Page 14
State Courts in Conflict.
Protest Against Prize Fights.

Page 15
The Armor Belt of Battleships.

Page 16
Will Wheel The Times Relay Route.
Asphalt for the Poor.
Insanity Rapidly Increasing.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	56	45	6 P. M.	82	65
6 A. M.	57	44	9 P. M.	76	61
9 A. M.	70	49	11 P. M.	75	58
12 M.	77	56	12 P. M.	72	57
4 P. M.	82	64			

Average temperature yesterday 72
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 56
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....63

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

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M'KINLEY'S SET-BACK.

In the Ohio Convention Gov. McKinley was badly beaten. He was not a candidate for any office, but he is the head of a machine, and the traditions of Ohio require the head of a machine to control everything within reach, to give battle to every challenger. So when Mr. McKinley's candidate for Governor was beaten, the Governor was beaten. He may have a "solid" delegation to the National Convention, but he cannot trust it. He has ceased to be the sole dispenser of patronage. His own followers will be disheartened, and he will be exposed to treachery. It is a vulgar and sordid game they are all playing, but they know the rules and the risks and they seem to like it.

The man who beat Gov. McKinley was ex-Gov. Foraker. He is much the same sort of a Republican as McKinley, only more so. He is keener, more active, more unscrupulous, and more vindictive. The alleged views of the two men do not differ. They may not believe the same things, but they profess to do so. Probably neither of them has any clear opinion as to the merits of any question before the country, or cares to have. But each studies profoundly what he thinks the majority wish him to say, and then says it with great emphasis. McKinley is more solemn about it, having a strong infusion of Pecksniff in his mental composition. Foraker says it with more impudence, having a certain sense of humor which prevents him from taking himself too seriously. The men are radically opposed on only one point—their respective ambitions. The laws of physics do not allow two bodies to be in the same place at the same time; they both want the leader's place in Ohio and the fatness thereof—hence their quarrel.

But it is plain that Foraker could not have beaten McKinley had the general feeling of the Republican Party in Ohio been as strongly on McKinley's side as it has been until recently. Foraker is a shrewd and energetic organizer, but you can't organize successfully against a strong sentiment. The final test is at the polls, and there the votes of men count who take no interest in the preliminary struggling and scheming. These men have long been great admirers of McKinley because of his very simple and intelligible, because extreme, protectionism. They have "gone back" on him, because they have begun to lose faith in protection. He was the representative of their favorite theory in politics, and the theory having lost favor, the representative suffers. Probably the average Ohio Republican would deny that he was any less a protectionist than he was five years ago, but he is, and the set-back he has given to the champion of protection shows it.

The fact is that for the first time in nearly forty years the sincere protectionists, the men who really believed that the country could be taxed into prosperity and would be ruined if the tax were lessened, have had to face actual experience of lower taxes, and they find that they are not ruined. Take a single perfectly conclusive illustration. In 1893 large numbers of employers of labor declared that they would have to reduce wages if the Democrats carried the elections. When the McKinley act was repealed they did reduce wages. Now wages are going up again. These very employers are raising them. Some are doing it willingly, some reluctantly, but all are able to do it and know that they are. Their strongest argument for McKinleyism is wiped out. Now, these men cannot help being influenced in politics by this fact. They can no longer look on McKinley as a savior of society. They will not give money lavishly to restore tariff duties that they are getting on very well without. They will not work as they have worked for the protection party. They will not try to scare their employés to voting for it, because they know it would be of no use. They have been living in dread, honest dread, of a disastrous crash, and they have landed quietly and comfortably on their feet. That does not mean that the Republican Party is going to pieces, but it means that the essential Republican doctrine of extreme protection is being outgrown.

A DOWNING MEMORIAL.

Garden and Forest makes the admirable and timely suggestion that Central Park should contain some appropriate memorial of A. J. Downing. Indeed, the suggestion would have been timely on the score of its merits any time these thirty-five years, since the Park was begun; but it is especially timely now on the score of its present practicability. Central Park is the place for such a monument, because, as Garden and Forest shows, Mr. Downing was in one sense, and that a true one, one of the numerous "fathers" of that pleasure ground. He began to agitate the need of public parks at a time when nobody else recognized that need, in 1849 namely, and when it was in part fulfilled only by cemeteries, insomuch that a visiting Frenchman declared that the only pleasure excursion anybody had proposed to him in New-York was to a graveyard. When Mayor Kingsland, in 1851, proposed the reservation of a hundred and sixty acres for a public park on Manhattan Island, and most people opposed the project for its extravagance, Downing opposed it for its parsimony. The event has proved how completely he was in the right.

Not only did Downing's writings do much toward preparing the American mind for the pleasure grounds which are now the chief boasts and attractions of all American cities, but he may be said to have been practically the father of landscape gardening in this country. Nobody else has had, through his pupils and disciples, so much influence in the treatment of public pleasure grounds, or through his writings and his designs upon private pleasure grounds. Of the American "place," urban or suburban, which owes its attractiveness to gardening as well as to architecture, he is the direct inspirer. By no means should such a man be forgotten in the great pleasure ground where he ought especially to be remembered.

MEMORIAL DAY.

It was on a 30th of May, after the close of the civil war, that President Andrew Johnson approved a joint resolution of Congress expressing "the gratitude of the Nation to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on land and on sea, the rebellion has been crushed." Thus the choice of this day, in a later year, by the Grand Army of the Republic for honoring the memories of their dead comrades, and decking their graves with flowers on its annual recurrence, was an appropriate one.

It was the more felicitous as the day comes at the season when, throughout a great part of the country, the fields and gardens are ordinarily fullest of flowers, so that the poorest can share in this tribute. And then, as has sometimes been pointed out, the 30th of May is the anniversary of no great and sanguinary battle, although some such battles were close upon it, Fair Oaks beginning on May 31, 1862, and Cold Harbor falling on June 1, 1864. Thus the anniversary which has come to be celebrated far and wide as a public holiday commemorates no bloody field that might bring bitter thoughts to some of our countrymen.

Decoration Day, indeed, may be properly regarded by the American people of to-day as the anniversary celebration, not so much of the war between brothers as of the reconciliation and peace that followed. Looked at in that way, there is nothing out of place in the gala character now so largely associated with it. To the younger generation it brings no personal remembrances of sorrows and losses. To them, happily, it is a day emblematic mainly of valor and patriotism, whose result is our reunited country of to-day. And if the characteristic ceremony is a pathetic one, if it stirs up some sad memories of the lost, yet it brings its compensations in the thought of what has come of their sacrifices. Even those who still feel the pang of a personal bereavement may find it softened by pride in the homage of millions of grateful countrymen, and by the thought that "never more as dead, never more as lost, are they held whom nations guard and keep."

It is an interesting feature of to-day's ceremonies that in some Northern cities ex-Confederate soldiers will take part in them. In like manner on the 10th of May, in North Carolina, when the veterans of the Confederate Army had their Memorial Day, a Grand Army post at Charlotte was invited to join them, while at Raleigh Confederate veterans, at the invitation of the Grand Army men, aided, it is said, in decking the graves of the Union soldiers in the Government cemetery there. It is as if those who once fought each other desired to have their dead comrades share with them the change from the bitterness of thirty years ago to the brotherhood of to-day.

NEW ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

The plan for repavement submitted by Mr. North to the Commissioner of Public Works is evidently the outcome of mature consideration. It starts with the principle, upon which Col. Waring has also conducted the Department of Street Cleaning, that when it is necessary to exercise any discrimination in bestowing the benefits which all classes of citizens have a right to expect from the Municipal Government, those should be helped first and most abundantly who are least able to help themselves. If it is necessary to slight any part of the city in street paving or street cleaning, the tenement-house district must be looked after first of all. Neglect elsewhere produces results that are disagreeable, but not dangerous. Neglect here endangers the public health, swells the bills of mortality, and inflicts not alone inconvenience and discomfort, but positive suffering.

There can be no dispute about the soundness of this theory. It is curious that it should have been left to be put in practice by officials whom demagogues like to denounce as the representatives of "aristocracy" and men out of sympathy with the people, while the demagogues themselves are resisting the efforts of such officials to make the tenement-house district more habitable and more human, and are endeavoring to maintain the nuisance of stabling trucks in the streets. "The people" concerned may be trusted to discriminate between their professional and their real friends.

"Leaving the streets that swarm with the children of our poorest population paved with rough stones, the interstices between which are filled with disease-breeding filth," says Mr. North, "while the streets bordering on Fifth Avenue are paved with asphalt, does not make for the greatest good of the greatest number." Nobody can walk or drive through the district in which the streets are the only playground of the children without being struck with the great superiority of the asphalt pavement in every respect, and especially in point of cleanliness. The difference is more perceptible than ever, now that the streets are for the first time as clean as they can be made. In the block pavements this cleanliness is only comparative; in the asphalt pavements it is positive. This one advantage of asphalt over any form of block pavement ought to be decisive, without considering the minor but still very great advantages of smoothness and noiselessness.

Even in our recent paving, as Mr. North shows, about two-thirds has been of granite or trap, and one-third asphalt. These proportions should be more than reversed. In fact, only the quarter devoted to very heavy traffic should continue to be laid with blocks of stone, and that is much less than a third of the street area. Mr. North proposes to make the apportionment more fair by devoting the whole of the appropriation at his command to laying asphalt, and even that will be only a beginning. A systematic plan should recognize the just demands of the drivers of light vehicles and of the wheelmen and wheelwomen by providing at least one "carriageable" pavement from the Battery to the Park and two above that point, and carriageable pavements across the island at intervals of not more than a half mile. That will doubtless come in time, and Mr. North's proposal contemplates the formation of such a thoroughfare by utilizing existing asphalt pavements from the City Hall Park, practically from the bridge, to Eighty-sixth Street on the east side, and to One Hundred and Nineteenth on the West. That will be a great boon, and, indeed, the realization of his project will do much to improve the healthfulness, the convenience, and the attractiveness of New-York.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The "revised" Constitution of this State seems to give rise to a tremendous brood of "questions." The village politicians and poolsellers who oppose the annexation of a part of Westchester County to this city, through their learned counsel, have raised the objection that the Senate apportionment is in the way. If it is, it would be equally in the way of the whole Greater New-York scheme, or any other scheme that proposed to change town lines where they coincide in any part with county lines that are boundaries of Senate districts, and yet the Legislature is supposed to have the power to divide towns and counties and to make new ones.

The Constitution fixes the present Senate districts, and doubtless the Legislature cannot change them until after the next enumeration, and when the Legislature makes Senate districts hereafter it must observe county lines. That is to say, it can divide no county except to make two or more districts wholly within it, and when the apportionment is once made it cannot be changed until after the next enumeration. But cannot the county lines be changed in the meantime? If not, then the Legislature can never change them except at the time of a Senate apportionment.

In defining the present Twenty-first Senate District the Constitution gives the boundaries of only that part below the Harlem River, and then adds, "and all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described," which is all of it above the Harlem. The Twenty-second District consists of the County of Westchester. Both these descriptions would strictly apply if the proposed annexation was made, but in that case there would be an actual change of the Senate district boundary as it was fixed when the Constitution was adopted. The annexation could not be effected by adding the territory to the city, while leaving it in Westchester County and the Twenty-second District, for the bill provides for including it in "the City and County of New-York."

If this is really a bar to the annexation, the Constitution will have to be modified in order to accomplish the consolidation proposed by the Greater New-York plan, for that would include a part of the First and Second Senate Districts, as well as this same part of the Twenty-second, besides all those districts in the present New-York and Kings Counties. Possibly the whole consolidation scheme could best be effected by amendment of the Constitution, guaranteeing "home rule" among other things.

WILL NEED EXPERT CO-OPERATION.

The Rapid-Transit Commissioners are now confronted with the task of preparing detailed plans for the construction of rapid-transit roads upon the routes which they have laid down and in accordance with the "general plan of construction" which they have adopted. This is a task demanding such an extent and variety of expert and technical knowledge and skill that it can only be accomplished through the practical co-operation of persons familiar with its requirements and in some way interested in meeting them. It can hardly be worked out by engineers, however able, employed by the commission and studying on theoretical lines.

If a corporation had the franchise for this undertaking, with liberty to work out its own detailed plans, it would know how to go at it and could reach fairly accurate estimates of the cost and be able to judge where it was coming out. The commission might do the same thing if it was going to do the work of construction itself and take the risks of equipment and operation. It would be able to make definite calculations and to adjust the plans to the requirements of the case.

As the matter stands, the commission is expected to devise plans and lay down requirements to be complied with by a contractor who will build the roads at the city's expense, and equip and operate them at his own expense, paying the city a certain percentage on the cost of construction and depending upon the returns from operation for a profit over and above that payment. He is to have nothing to say about the plans until they have been completed by somebody else and presented for him to bid upon. He may then find after vexatious study that they are impracticable or defective at so many points that he is unwilling to enter into a contract for carrying them out.

It looks as though it would be necessary for the commission and the concern that was to have the task of constructing and operating the roads to work together in the preparation of the plans in order to give assurance of practical results. This means that the person or firm or corporation that was to become the contractor would have to be determined upon in advance, or that some provisional arrangement would have to be made whereby the necessary co-operation could be secured in settling the detailed requirements of construction. This might be considered a risky method of proceeding with a commission that could not be implicitly trusted to guard the interests of the city at every point. It is believed that we have a commission that can be trusted, and there are concerns waiting for a chance to make estimates upon which they can bid for the contract. If they are kept waiting until the commission has detailed plans completed, they may find that they can do nothing with those plans, though they might have directed their preparation in a way to make them workable. Co-operation ought in some way to be brought about between those who are to devise the plans and those who are to execute them, or there will be danger of a fatal disagreement when the time comes for entering into a binding contract.

THE NEW ORIENT.

In a very thoughtful article in the Economiste Français M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu discusses the relations of the Orient, as developed by the recent war, with the powers of Europe. The sober economist and student does not share the panic which has fallen upon some of his contemporaries as to either the military or commercial invasion of the West by the East. He contents himself, in substance, with advising the great powers of Europe to cultivate more amiable feelings toward each other, to be ready to act together where common interests are involved, and to keep a vigilant watch for all opportunities that may offer to extend their markets. And he points out that the expansion of Japan is more likely to take place and to be successfully carried on in her own island empire and in the islands of the Pacific than upon the continent of Asia. Within the range indicated, she will have a position not unlike that of Great Britain, protected by the "inviolate sea" from any ordinary aggression, and having under her hand the carrying trade, the manufactures, and the markets of a vast region.

To our mind it is the commercial aspect of the new Orient that is the most interesting and important. Japan has proved the practical helplessness of China, in her present organization, as a military power. She has been prostrated before the only other nation in the East with which she is likely to come in conflict, and will, in all probability, remain passive, unless in combination with Japan, and under Japanese leadership, she should undertake a war of expulsion and resistance upon the white race. This there is only the vaguest and flimsiest reason to expect. The Japanese show no disposition toward any such policy, and have acted in a directly contrary sense in opening up all the trade advantages secured by her victory to the common and equal use of the world. On the other hand, this victory makes an absolutely new era in the commerce of the world possible and probable. The barriers between China and the West have by no means been destroyed, but important breaches have been made in them. Exactly what these are cannot be known until the full terms of the treaty have been published. It is certain, however, that the number of open ports has been increased; that certain of the waterways have been freed for a greater distance, and, what is most promising, that the privilege of establishing foreign factories and business houses has been considerably extended.

This is a process which, unless interfered with by war, is bound to advance. The character of a large class of Japanese, and a large, though compared to the total population, a smaller class of Chinese, will tend strongly to accelerate it. Both Japanese and Chinese include acute and enterprising merchants and manufacturers, who will steadily push the trade that is bound to be profitable. The skill of the Japanese in naval warfare has been shown to be very great. The qualities that contributed to it will fit them equally for success in the vast field of mercantile transportation that may be opened to them. The Chinese trading class, on the other hand, is far more capable and energetic than is generally known. The vast syndicate called the Six Companies, of the composition and organization of which we know next to nothing, is believed by well-informed observers to be the most extended and powerful commercial enterprise in the world, with a great variety of interest, and with a capital estimated—though, of course, an estimate is all that is possible—at a billion of dollars. And it is generally conceded by those having business relations with China that the qualities of probity, exactness, and sustained energy are very highly developed.

Think for a moment what the almost limitless material resources of China—and, in a less degree, of Japan—agricultural and mineral, with the labor and the powers of consumption of the three or four hundreds of millions of people, must mean in the way of commerce if once commerce shall become free. Now the work of emancipation has been begun, and its tendency is inevitably to progress. The next great step to which we may look forward, and one that will be so decisive as to be in effect revolutionary, is the introduction of railways in the two countries, and especially in China. How soon this may come is very uncertain, but that it must come is hardly uncertain at all. It will not be accomplished as the treaty ports were opened, by violence. The day has gone by for that method. But it will be brought about by a force indefinitely more potent than arms—the now awakened commercial desire of the more intelligent classes of the Orient itself. It is this which will make of these classes allies of the West constantly stronger and more strenuous. Nor, in our judgment, need we fear, as even the cool-headed M. Beaulieu seems somewhat to fear, the "rivalry" of the East. For the commerce and industry that will be spread over now sealed and hidden regions of the earth must have, as they have had from the beginnings of the race, this happy quality, that they are and must be a benefit to all who take part in them.

It will seem to most non-sporting readers that Lord Rosebery has "made a record" in winning two successive Derbys. This is not quite the case. Lord Falmouth won two, but they were seven years apart. The precedent for the Prime Minister was set by the Duke of Portland, who won the Derby of 1888 with Ayrshire and of 1889 with Donovan. The Duke, however, was no in politics. It remains to be seen what effect Lord Rosebery's exceptional luck as a sportsman will have upon his precarious position as a politician. It would not hurt a Tory Premier to win two Derbys running, except, perhaps, with the Liberal Unionists of Birmingham, but a Liberal Premier is in a different situation. Ladas gave a great blow to the serious-minded and evangelical among Lord Rosebery's constituents. It is to be apprehended that Sir Visto will finish his owner by showing how obdurate and contumacious are his worldliness and frivolity. Two "blue ribbons" are too much even for a reformed drunkard, much more for a Liberal leader.

That old question as to the propriety of hiring criminals to betray each other has again been raised, one of the new Police Commissioners having expressed, it is said, the opinion that "stool-pigeons" are dangerous and repulsive instruments, whose use is immoral and not justified by its acknowledged effectiveness both for the prevention and the detection of crime. This view of the matter is a perfectly comprehensible one, and is sustained by not a few good arguments. In a practical world, however, it is well to be practical. Before denouncing the doing of evil that good may come, some time can be profitably devoted to finding out whether ends really good ever were or can be obtained by means really evil, and if the defensibility of the one does not prove the other to be defensible. There is in nature a fine logic and consistency. Not only does like always produce like, but it is always produced by like. The identification of morality with expediency shocks only those whose definition of expediency is inaccurate and imperfect.

Certain French members of the Canadian Parliament have suddenly awakened, it seems, to the fact that somebody, they hardly know who, is about to unveil at Louisburg a monument to commemorate the capture, 150 years ago, of that once important fortress by a little army of New-Englanders. Naturally enough, the French-Canadians are not pleased with this scheme, for it will set people to talking again about an event that had been almost forgotten, and which not only inflicted a grievous loss upon the French, but, what was even harder to bear, subjected them to a good deal of ridicule. Louisburg was the "Gibraltar of America" and had been regarded as impregnable, but when a Boston merchant, in command of something less than 4,000 Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island farmers, happened up that way in the Spring of 1745 he soon made, with some New-York cannon, big holes in the walls that had cost King Louis something like $6,000,000, and Duchambon, the French commander, who appears to have been more discreet than valorous, surrendered the fortress considerably sooner than there was any real need for doing so. Hence Senator Poirier now talks about "unheard-of impertinence." As the men who took Louisburg were then loyal English subjects, as the land on which the monument is to stand was given to the Society of Colonial Wars by one who is now a loyal English subject, as English Canadians have taken an active interest in this plan for marking the place where a great English victory was won, and as Canada is, after all, English and not French, M. Poirier is little likely to suppress this particular manifestation of "impertinence."

Anti-Semitism in Austria-Hungary.

From The London Spectator.

The extraordinary antipathy to the Jews which still prevails in Austria-Hungary has come out strongly of late. In Hungary it is confined to the lowest class, who do not vote, and the nobles, but the middle class are powerless to remove disabilities. The magnates have actually rejected a bill making it lawful to become a convert to Judaism. They know perfectly well that the only Christian applicants for admission to the synagogue would be members of Jewish families who had professed Catholicism; but that only made them the more determined, as such persons would be "relapsed" heretics.

In Vienna, again, which owes everything to Jews, and in which Jews are unusually numerous, the anti-Semites have made an agreement with the clericals, have mastered the municipality, and have elected a Burgomaster of their party. The feeling against Jews is nearly as strong in Germany, but it is there created by jealousy of their success, whereas in Austria-Hungary it seems to be based principally upon the old theological hatred. In both countries the Government tolerates, if it does not share, the popular prejudice, and in both the Treasury has perpetually to apply for Jewish aid.

Lord Ashburnham's Coins.

From The London World.

The late Lord Ashburnham's rare and splendid collection of Greek coins was sold at Sotheby's last week. Lord Ashburnham was so enthusiastic in his search for these coins that in his younger days he made several cruises in his yacht among the Greek islands for the purpose of hunting up specimens. It has always been said that during the last of these expeditions the yacht was boarded by pirates, and, to Lord Ashburnham's inexpressible vexation, his cabinet of coins (which he insisted on carrying about with him) was stolen by them. This grievous experience disgusted him with his hobby, and he gave it up for several years; but one day, seeing some of his own coins (which had been carried off by the pirates) exposed for sale in Paris, he bought them, and that transaction was the origin of the present superb collection. Lord Ashburnham was a large purchaser at the sales of Mr. Samuel Addington's and Lord Northwick's collections, and he seized every opportunity of enriching his cabinet, being possessed of ample means as well as a thorough knowledge of the subject, so that he never bought any rubbish. It was one of the finest and most representative collections in the world, and very high prices were obtained for most of the specimens.

FORAKER HAS TRIUMPHED

The McKinley-Sherman Machine a Total Wreck.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR

The Completion of the Ohio Republican State Ticket Inaugurates a Bitter Factional Warfare.

Governor—ASA BUSHNELL of Springfield.
Lieutenant Governor—A. W. JONES of Youngstown.
Auditor of State—W. J. GILBERT of Caldwell.
State Treasurer—SAMUEL J. CAMPBELL of Jefferson.
Member of Board of Public Works—F. L. LIBARGER of Coshocton.
Supreme Judge—THADDEUS A. MINSHALL of Chillicothe.
Attorney General—F. S. MONETTE of Crawford.
Clerk of Supreme Court—JOSIAH B. ALLEN of Athens.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 29.—The Republican State Convention has adjourned, after a two days' session. It accomplished three things: It nominated a State ticket; it wrecked the McKinley-Sherman machine, and it established "Fire Alarm" Foraker's authority as dictator of the Republican Party in Ohio.

The State ticket, the formation of which was begun last night by the nomination of Gen. Asa Bushnell for Governor, was completed to-day. A. W. Jones of Youngstown was named for Lieutenant Governor, W. J. Gilbert of Caldwell for Auditor, Samuel J. Campbell of Jefferson for Treasurer, F. L. Libarger of Coshocton for member of the Board of Public Works, Thaddeus A. Minshall of Chillicothe for Supreme Judge, F. S. Monette of Crawford for Attorney General, and Josiah B. Allen of Athens for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The nomination of Bushnell for Governor over Nash, the recognized candidate of the McKinley-Sherman faction, was a distinct triumph for Joseph Benson Foraker. But that was not enough. Other men of his choice were to-day named for the other places on the ticket, and friends of the State administration were ruthlessly slaughtered whenever and wherever they had the temerity to show themselves.

The net result of the defeat of Nash, in the event of Republican success, will be to dispossess Gov. McKinley and his friends of the control of the State political machinery after January next, and to make ex-Gov. Foraker the party dictator of the State.

It is also settled that the Ohio delegation to the next Republican Presidential Convention will contain at least two anti-McKinley delegates at large in the persons of Gen. Asa Bushnell, who will then wear the title of Governor, and ex-Gov. Foraker, who hopes then to be alluded to as "Senator-elect."

For several months the Foraker lieutenants have been traversing the State in gum shoes, and the result indicates that a complete system of underground wires was laid. The McKinley managers refused to admit, until within a few days past, that they were on one side of a line for a fight to the death with a faction which has reared its head at stated intervals for several years. The Foraker plans were matured weeks ago. Gen. Bushnell professed loyalty to Gen. J. Warren Keifer until the very moment of the ballot. In spite of this profession his managers and a local organ were at work with his full knowledge, if not consent.

It is claimed by the Bushnell people that they had all along 506 votes, nearly 100 more than were necessary. It is understood that a large number of these votes were held in abeyance by the friends of E. W. Poe, a Foraker man, who at the proper time delivered them to Bushnell for the promise of Col. W. M. Hahn's position as Commissioner of Insurance.

While the Foraker people have secured a temporary advantage they have intensified the hostility of the McKinley faction, and the fight from this time will be characterized by an extreme bitterness. It is practically assured that in spite of the convention indorsement of Foraker an administration candidate for Senator will be sprung.

Immediately after the result of the ballot for Governor was announced James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, a comparative newcomer in politics, was announced as a candidate for Senator, to succeed Mr. Brice, and the promoters of the Hoyt boom have sworn hostility to the Foraker influence.

Senator Sherman, when asked as to his impression of the situation and of Foraker's personal presence in the convention, said that Foraker had a right to be present, because of his peculiar interest in the politics of the State. But the Senator went on to say that he had never found it necessary to place himself upon a peristyle in order to keep his men in line. The Senator added, significantly, that the next most important political event in Ohio would be the election of a Legislature.

Not Disturbed by Trifles.

From The London Spectator.

I was walking up the village, when I saw, to my dismay, that the entire gable end of one of the cottages had fallen bodily out, of course exposing the rooms, both up stairs and down. My first thought was naturally for the safety of the family, a young agricultural laborer and his wife. But there were my friends just returning from an errand, and this was the conversation which followed:

"Oh, B., what has happened to your cottage?"

"It's only the end have a-fallen out, Sir," (cheerfully.)

"Only the end; but when did it happen?"

"Last night about 1 o'clock. My misses and I were sleeping in one of those bedrooms, when she suddenly heard a noise. I do sleep very hard, Sir; but at last she woke me, and said, 'What be that, Bill?' 'Oh,' says I, 'it be this 'ere blessed end of t' house have a-fallen out.' And, sure enough, so 't were. But then we'd been expecting of it some time. We knew he wer'n't very safe."

"But what did you do?"

"Well, I tried to light a candle, but 'twere blowin' and rainin' very hard, and the wind blew he out every time I lighted 'im. So we just lay quiet till 5 o'clock, and then we got up, for 'twere gettin' a bit public-like."

"Weren't you frightened?"

"Oh, no, Sir; you see we'd been expectin' of it."

"But what are you going to do?"

"Oh, Mr. —— will send some bricks, and he'll be build up again in a day or two."

"But you're surely not going to stay here to-night?"

"Oh, yes, Sir, (from the woman;) Bill says he don't want to move. I could go down to my father's, but I may just as well stop along with Bill."

And so they did. A friendly neighbor nailed up a sailcloth to make their rooms a little less "public-like," and to afford some protection from the weather, and there they staid one more night at least, after which some of us succeeded in inducing them to move until the wall of their home was rebuilt.

English and American Debts.

From The London Saturday Review.

Is it merely a coincidence, we wonder, that connects the decrease of the national debt and the increase of local indebtedness? Since the Crimean War the national debt has been diminished by more than £100,000,000, while the local indebtedness in the same time has increased by nearly the same amount, and now stands £210,000,000, or something like 30 per cent. of the national debt. The same peculiarity is seen in the United States.

The Americans have wiped out a vast war debt with astonishing rapidity, but their local indebtedness has increased considerably faster than their national indebtedness has diminished. There is something intensely conservative and genial in human nature. You are apt to economize by giving up your stables, and two months later find yourself the proud possessor of a yacht, or one gives up champagne at dinner and soothes one's temperance with a glass of really fine cognac and a wonderful cigar.

Martyrs to Progress.

From The London Truth.

The east end of Glasgow has been greatly agitated about a question of fashion in female attire. Hitherto it has been invariably regarded as the correct thing for the young ladies employed at the mills to wear shawls over their heads, but lately the population has been startled by the appearance of a few of the workers in hats. The daring innovation excited the utmost indignation, and one night last week the wearers of the hats had to be rescued by the police from the polite attentions of a crowd of about 1,000 of their companions.

FIGHTING OVER FORMOSA

Alarming Rumors that Japan's Ships Are Cleared for Action.

FRENCH VESSELS READY AT TAMSUI

But the Japanese Legation at Washington Says that These Are Merely Shanghai Fabrications.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says there are alarming rumors that a renewal of the fighting between Japan and China is imminent.

The Japanese war ships at Formosa have been cleared for action, and the French ships at Tamsui are ready for any emergency. In consequence of the rumor that Russia intends to intervene, all of the available steamers have been ordered to Tien-Tsin, with cargoes of rice.

The Globe prints a dispatch from Shanghai saying that fighting has occurred at Tamsui, on the northwest coast of Formosa. The report, however, is not confirmed.

The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that Li Chin Fang and Mr. Foster will leave on Thursday for the Pescadore Islands for the purpose of formally transferring the Island of Formosa to the Japanese.

The latter has landed at Tai Peh Fu and informed the officials that they intend to take possession. Fighting is imminent.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—At the Japanese Legation nothing has been received to confirm the news from Shanghai that the Japanese war ships off Formosa have been cleared for action, and that a renewal of hostilities is imminent.

The officials in charge of the cable service of the State Department are also without news, and the report is brusquely dismissed as "another Shanghai fable."

WRECK OF STEAMER DOM PEDRO

Wildest Panic Among Passengers Despite the Captain's Revolver.

LONDON, May 29.—A Central News dispatch from Madrid says that seventy-four men and fifteen women were lost by the wrecking of the steamer Dom Pedro. The drowned were mostly Italian, Belgian, and Swiss emigrants. The Spanish gunboat MacMahon has gone to the scene.

MADRID, May 29.—The Dom Pedro struck on the Fraguina, a sunken reef, ten miles off shore. She struck very hard, and it was evident that a large hole was stove in her bottom, for she filled with great rapidity.

It was almost immediately seen that the vessel was certain to founder. The passengers were in a state of wildest panic. No attention was paid by them to the orders given, but a wild rush was made for the small boats and for life-buoys.

The Captain, revolver in hand, vainly tried to restrain the frightened people. To add to the horror, an explosion occurred, presumably of the boilers, and almost immediately thereafter the steamer sank. A majority of the passengers went down with her.

ANTI-SEMITIC MOB IN VIENNA.

Adherents of Burgomaster Luger Capture the Town Hall.

VIENNA, May 29.—Dr. Luger, the Anti-Semite leader in the Reichsrath, and Vice Burgomaster of Vienna, to-day refused to accept the office of Burgomaster to which he was elected, because his majority was the smallest permissible by the law for an election.

The refusal caused an excited mob to attack the Town Hall. They took possession of it. Fighting ensued between the mob and the police.

The mob occupied the galleries of the Town Hall, lustily cheered Dr. Luger and hooted his opponents, while the Council revoted.

Nobody receiving the requisite majority, the Council adjurned in confusion, the mob hustling the Liberal Councilors as they left the hall.

It is believed to be likely that the Municipal Council will be dissolved, in which case the Anti-Semites are confident that they will win many seats.

JOHN MORLEY ON THE MINISTRY

Home Rule Must Be the Primary Policy of the Liberals.

LONDON, May 29.—Speaking to-day at Newcastle, his Parliamentary district, the Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that the Government was hard pressed.

There may be sharp difficulties, he said, but while the House of Commons continued to support the Government it would persist and persevere in the policy it had laid down.

He added that the Government was thoroughly in earnest in its demand for reforms in the administration of Armenia. It would not be satisfied with mere paper stipulations.

Continuing, he said that home rule for Ireland was by no means the ghost of a departed hope, but was a substantial reality, as the Tories would find if they should come into power. His opinion was that home rule must be the primary policy of the Liberals.

HONORS FOR PRINCE LOBANOFF.

A Rescript of Praise by the Czar and the St. Andrew Cross.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—For the fiftieth anniversary of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky's entrance into the Russian diplomatic service, the Czar has issued a rescript.

He says that the Prince was selected to succeed M. de Giers because of the Czar's conviction that he would continue the policy of friendliness toward all the powers. The Czar has conferred upon Prince Lobanoff the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, set with brilliants.

A BOMB FOUND IN ROME.

Discovery Made in De Felice's Most Popular Socialistic Field.

ROME, May 29.—A bomb was found by the police this morning in the poor quarter of the city where the agitation in favor of the Socialist Deputy de Felice was strongest during the recent political canvass.

The bomb was charged with gunpowder and chlorate of potash, which were connected with a vial of nitric acid. The police believe that an unsuccessful attempt to explode the bomb was made on Sunday while the polling was in progress.

A CARNOT ANNUAL MEMORIAL.

Government Will Observe Anniversary of the President's Death.

PARIS, May 29.—The Government has decided to observe the anniversary of the death of President Carnot. The Ministers will attend a memorial religious service.

President Faure and the Ministers will go to the Pantheon and place wreaths on M. Carnot's sepulchre. Public mourning will be ordered for five days, corresponding with the period between M. Carnot's going to Lyons and his public obsequies in Paris.

INSURGENTS STILL SKEPTICAL.

Marti is Dead but They Can Prove by Logic That He Is Not.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says:

"The steamship Mascotte, from Havana, to-night brings the news that Marti's death is authoritatively denied in that city. It is reported that Marti's life was insured for $50,000, which his wife attempted to collect. The insurance company demanded proof of his death from Martinez Campos, which was refused.

"La Lucha attempted to publish this information, but was suppressed by the Government and fined.

"The report of Marti's death in the supplements of La Discusion and La Lucha vary. La Lucha claims that the body was in a striped linen suit. La Discusion says it was dressed in black. A well-informed Cuban passenger by the Mascotte to-night says that nobody in Havana believes that Marti is dead.

"Two Cubans, J. Ascuey and M. B. Blansco, were arrested this morning. Letters of a suspicious nature were found upon them. They were sent to Morro Castle, and will probably be shot.

"Gen. Sanguilly is reported to be dying of consumption in Morro Castle.

"Gen. Cayasco, a prominent insurgent, it is reported, has landed in Cuba.

A CUBAN MEETING AT PABLO.

Mayor Fletcher of Jacksonville Attacks Spain in English.

JACKSONVILLE, May 29.—A celebration at Pablo Beach yesterday attracted several thousand Cubans. Speeches were made in Spanish by Col. Enrique Collazo, who fought for Cuba's freedom in the last revolution; Col. Audaro Reina, a member of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party, and Col. Figueredo and Col. Castro of the Colombian republic.

Mayor D. U. Fletcher of Jacksonville, in an English speech, attacked the Spanish administration of Cuba.

An Alarm at Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 29.—There was considerable alarm here to-day, occasioned by the near approach to the city of a band of insurgents. It is said here that the insurgents were repulsed.

Felix Faure Must Not Visit London.

PARIS, May 29.—It is semi-officially stated that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, was recently sounded as to whether President Faure would accept an invitation from the Lord Mayor of London to visit that city. It was intimated to the Lord Mayor that such a visit would be impossible.

Kaiser's Reverence for His Father.

BERLIN, May 29.—To-day being the anniversary of the late Emperor Frederick's last review of the Guards at Charlottenburg Castle, the Kaiser ordered the same three regiments to the Templehofer Field. He made a speech, ordered the manoeuvres to proceed, and returned to the city at the head of the troops.

British Fleet Ordered to Syria.

LONDON, May 29.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo stating that in consequence of troubles in the Beyrout district of Syria, the British Mediterranean fleet, now at Alexandria, will sail Thursday for Beyrout.

Frederick Locker-Lampson Not Dead.

LONDON, May 29.—The Times this morning printed an announcement of the death of Frederick Locker-Lampson and a half-column obituary notice. This forenoon his son Algernon informs the newspapers that the report is untrue.

Canadian Cattle Not Diseased.

LONDON, May 29.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, has communicated to the press a cable dispatch which he has received from his Government ridiculing the report that a new contageous disease has broken out among Canadian cattle.

Liberal-Unionists Count on a Fall.

LONDON, May 29.—The Liberal-Unionist Parliamentary candidates have been warned by their leaders not to leave the country during the month of June, as an election within the month is imminent.

Columbia and New-York in Britain.

LONDON, May 29.—The United States cruiser Columbia passed Prawle Point this afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29.—The United States war ship New-York arrived here to-day.

A Russian Flour Agency in London.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The Russian Millers' Congress, at a meeting held to-day, decided to establish an agency in London for the sale of Russian flour.

Death of Cardinal Ruffo-Scilla.

ROME, May 29.—Cardinal Luigi Ruffo-Scilla died in this city to-day. He was born in 1840, and was created a Cardinal in 1891.

Gold Basis in Russia's Commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—A law was promulgated to-day permitting commercial dealings in Russia to be conducted upon a gold basis.

SCHOOLBOYS CELEBRATE

Memorial Exercises and Flag Raising at Grammar School No. 69—Commissioners and Others Make Addresses.

The memorial exercises and flag raising yesterday morning at Grammar School No. 69, 125 West Fifty-fourth Street, were largely attended. A number of School Commissioners and representatives of the Seventy-first Veteran Corps were present.

The programme began by the pupils singing a hymn. N. A. Sonneborn and Austin Levy made declamations; Commissioner Goulden gave a short account of Sherman's march to the sea, and then Col. Homer was introduced.

The Colonel said that while he approved of the drill and the wearing of uniforms he did not want the boys to forget that there were many other ways of being patriotic and defending the flag besides fighting.

"Abraham Lincoln was not a soldier," he said, "and yet his name will go down to the coming generations as one of the greatest statesmen, as well as the best and purest statesman, this country has ever had. Others served their country as well as the boys in blue, and yet they are not honored as they should be. They are the mothers who cheerfully gave up their boys to fight for their country."

Commissioner McSweeny made a few remarks congratulating the boys on their fine appearance. Col. Wood also made an address, and in closing paid a touching tribute to the bravery and suffering of the women during the civil war.

Commissioner Lawson Fuller gave a few incidents of his school days, pointing out how important it was to be careful what fine said to school boys and girls, as they remember it years after.

After the presentation of the flag to the school, all who had been present adjourned to the street to see it raised.

Emile Augier Prize to Coppee.

From The London Daily News.

The Emile Augier Prize of 5,000f. was awarded to M. Coppée by the wish of the late Mme. Emile Augier. He saw M. Augier for the first time twelve years ago at his country house at Croissy, whither M. Coppée had gone to ask for M. Augier's vote at an Academical election. The visitor was asked to stay for dinner, and an intimate friendship grew up. After the death of M. Augier, his widow determined to devote a large sum to found a literary prize at the Academy in memory of her husband. It was to be of 5,000f., and to be given by the Academy to the author who had in the course of the year obtained the highest theatrical success as a dramatic author, either at the Français or the Odéon. When Mme. Augier heard of the brilliant success of "Pour la Couronne," she wished the prize to be awarded to M. Coppée for it in her lifetime, and before the capital had been vested in the Trusteeship of the Academy. She remembered that her late husband's first play, "La Ciguë," was brought out at the Odéon, and begged of M. Coppée that, in memory of that event, he would be the first recipient of the Augier Prize. He, of course, consented, but, as Mme. Augier died before the Academy had been able to execute her wish, she had not the joy of hearing his name proclaimed there.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Saturina, (Span.,) Fabgon, Cienfuegos May 23, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vesel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Cadiz May 7, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 29—9:30 P. M.—Southwest, light breeze, clear.

COOPER INSTITUTE GRADUATES

DIPLOMAS, MEDALS, AND OTHER AWARDS TO THE STUDENTS.

Trustees Announce the Gifts That Have Come to the Institution from Its Friends.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last night at the thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the classes of the Cooper Union schools. Ex-Mayor Cooper presided, and with him on the platform were seated John E. Parsons, one of the Trustees; Recorder Goff, whose daughter, Miss Inez T. Goff, was one of the graduates of the Woman's Art School; George W. Plympton, director of the night schools; Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Principal of the Woman's Art School, and many of the instructors in the different schools.

The Rev. William R. Huntington opened the exercises with prayer. Alfred I. Ostrander delivered the salutatory and an address on "The Surveyor's Art." Abraham Schrieber spoke about "The Telephone," William S. Logan on "Good Roads," and Gustave A. W. Isaacson on "Astronomy." The valedictory was delivered by Moses Schreiber, who also made an address on "Science in Building."

Ex-Mayor Cooper presented the diplomas and medals as follows:

Cooper Medal and diploma to William T. Covert, Francis M. Hartmann, Walter C. Hyatt, Gustave A. W. Isaacson, William S. Logan, D. Ross Lovejoy, Alfred I. Ostrander, Abraham Schreiber, Moses Schreiber, and Herman Thieh, graduates of the five years' course in the Night School of Science.

Diplomas to Edward M. Brune, Gustave Frick, William H. Graham, William Kaupp, Charles T. Poppe, and Charles M. Reubens, graduates of the School of Chemical Analysis.

The degree of Civil Engineer to Elmore F. Austin and Edward L. Hartmann, and the degree of Mechanical Engineer to Joseph E. Aue, Charles H. J. Dilg, Charles L. Dusenbel, Eugene R. Fournier, and Theodore V. Purcell, former graduates of the Cooper Union.

Diplomas to Jennie R. Gedney, Inez T. Goff, Nina W. Goodwin, Emma H. Hyanes, E. Louise Hollis, Clara E. Jensen, Anna R. Lehnen, Raphaelle Johnson, Adeline V. Kent, Bertha V. Lane, Elizabeth Litchfield, Grace V. Lyon, Lotta K. Maplestone, Helen I. Mitchell, Lida S. Mulford, Annie G. Prickitt, Louise E. Prickitt, Rose Samson, Alice C. Sadler, Rebecca Sugden, Charlotte L. Stiles, Amelia Tomek, Marie B. Trivilian, May G. Tuttle, Annie E. A. Walker, Nettie E. Warren, and Laura S. Wright, graduates of the Woman's Art School.

Annie E. A. Walker, one of the graduates of the Woman's Art School, is a colored woman, and her appearance on the platform to receive her diploma was greeted with applause.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

The A. A. Low, Frederick A. Lane, Robert C. Goodhue, and Trustees' Prizes and Medals.—Drawing from Life.—$25 in gold to Lily O'Ryan; silver medal to Catharine S. Vilas; bronze medal to Julie Victor. Drawing from the Antique.—Silver medals to Jessie Lazith and Grace T. Brown; bronze medals to Alberta L. Struble and Ellen M. Freeman. Pen and Ink Illustration.—Bronze medals to Mary H. Seymour and Lillian C. Steinert. Oil Painting.—Bronze medals to Emma H. Hayes and Mary A. Sheldon. First Year Designing.—Silver medal to Anna Olsson; bronze medal to Juliette E. Dellee. Second Year Designing.—$25 in gold to Juliet B. Seaman; silver medal to E. May Adams.

The Wilson G. Hunt Prizes.—$15 in gold to Emanuel Hollander, for mechanical drawing, (School of Science;) $15 in gold to George Fieser, for architectural drawing; $10 in gold to Richard Scherpf, for cast drawing; $10 in gold to Henry Fehr, for mechanical drawing.

The Prize from the Mitchell Vance Company, a bronze art figure, to Hugo Weigert, for ornamental drawing.

The prizes from E. G. Soltmann, two outfits of drawing materials, to Edward E. Atkins, for elementary architectural drawing, and Henry G. Cook, for elementary mechanical drawing.

Gold medals to John A. Dietz, Jr., and Walter M. Mohr, for mechanical drawing.

The annual report of the Trustees announced that the reconstruction of the building, which had been in progress for the last five years, was entirely completed. The total amount expended was about $540,000. The total cost of the real estate and building now stands at about $1,200,000. The whole of this amount was derived either from the original endowment of Mr. Cooper or by the gifts since made by his family. During the year 1894, in order to discharge the indebtedness incurred in reconstructing the upper part of the building, Edward Cooper contributed $100,000 and Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, jointly, $50,000.

During the year, in addition, there was received from the executors of the estate of Wilson G. Hunt $30,000, in accordance with the provision of his will. There was also received as a gift from John E. Parsons $2,000, from John L. Cadwalader $1,000, and from the estate of Thomas W. Strong $1,893.

The children of William Cooper, brother of Peter Cooper, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of their father, have, during the past and present year, contributed to the William Cooper Foundation, in memory of Margaret A. Cooper, $20,000, and in memory of Henrietta Cooper a like sum of $20,000. During the present year George C. Cooper, who had already manifested his interest in the institution by various gifts of works of art, died. In his memory his surviving brother and sister, Charles W. Cooper and Miss Julia Cooper, have decided to add $100,000 to the William Cooper Foundation, in memory of George C. Cooper, thus raising the total amount of this fund to $140,000.

Morris K. Jesup has also appropriated $10,000, in interest-bearing railway securities, the proceeds of which are to be used in the enlargement of the operations of the free reading room. Henry G. Marquand contributed $4,000 in interest-bearing railway bonds for the support of the art school.

The total amount thus contributed during the year 1894 and up to the 1st of May, 1895, is $308,500, raising the endowment fund of the institution to $435,000.

J. D. Zachas, the curator of the library and reading room, reported a total attendance for the year of 707,011, an average of 2,182 readers for every day the reading room was open.

It was announced by John E. Parsons that final action had been taken on the erection of the bronze statue of Peter Cooper in the small triangular park just south of the Cooper Union. It was a gratifying fact, he said, that the sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, who had been commissioned to design the statue, had at one time been a student at the institution.

Gen. Sherman Under Fire.

From The Youth's Companion.

A correspondent sends to The Companion a pleasing little war story, for the truth of which he vouches.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas were warm and intimate friends. In their familiar intercourse they were to each other usually "Bill" and "Tom," after the free and easy fashion of schoolboys rather than like dignified and austere warriors.

Near Resaca, Ga., during a sharp action, Gen. Sherman went upon a railway embankment directly in the line of fire, and stood carelessly amid the flying bullets making his observations and giving his orders.

Turning, he saw the head and shoulders of "Billy Bootly" and magnificently proportioned Thomas appearing above the protection of the railway earthworks. Sherman, always careful for his friends rather than for himself, called out:

"Pretty hot up here, Tom; better not come up."

"What are you doing there yourself, then?" answered Thomas.

"Oh, I just turn edgeways to 'em," said the tall attenuated commander with a grin, as he resumed his duties.

Electricity in Roman Churches.

From The London Daily News.

The question of illuminating the churches by electricity is being discussed in Rome, and it is believed that this method will be allowed, except on the altars, which, as before, will only be lighted by wax candles or lamps with olive oil.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Leander Williams died yesterday at Orange, N. J., of which place he was a native, aged sixty-seven years. For many years he had been agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the Oranges were all one township he served as Town Clerk for seventeen years. He served one term as Coroner of Essex County. When Orange was incorporated he wes a member of the first board of Aldermen. He served as Justice of the Peace often. He was at one time Street Commissioner. He was a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M., and of several of the higher lodges. He was twice married. Four children by his first wife survive him. One died a few years ago.

—Capt. John Keim, for many years in the flour business in Harrison Street and a member of the Produce Exchange since April, 1877, died yesterday at 2,724 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. He was sixty-eight years old, and had not been actively occupied for some time. For many years he commanded Battery B, artillery, N. G. S. N. Y.

—Dr. Edward S. Lansing, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Burlington, N. J., died yesterday. He was born in Albany, N. Y., July 29, 1827. He had served as Councilman, and also held other offices in the city.

—Thomas B. Atterbury, the head of the Atterbury glass firm, died at Pittsburg yesterday in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was connected with a number of industrial and financial institutions.

THE LAST TRIBUTES PAID

Funeral Services for the Late Secretary Gresham.

ALL MILITARY HONORS BESTOWED

Many Notables Gather in the East Room of the White House—The President and Cabinet Go to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Escorted by military bands playing dirges and marching troops of different branches of the national military service, and with the Stars and Stripes covering the casket, the body of the late Secretary Gresham was borne along the historic Pennsylvania Avenue to-day on its way to its last resting place, in Chicago.

The funeral cortège, invested with all the pomp and circumstance of the military establishment, was one of the most impressive ever seen in Washington. The extreme simplicity of the services in the East Room of the White House but added to the impressiveness of the occasion. All the arrangements reflected the deep sorrow felt in the city.

When Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened the service he faced a distinguished gathering. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court, and of the Diplomatic Corps, and men and women prominent in political and social life were grouped about the coffin, whose outlines were fairly hidden by flowers and palms.

The body, which had lain in state last evening in the parlor of the apartments in the Arlington annex which the Secretary had occupied during life, was removed at 9:30 A. M. from that resting place to the great East Room of the White House. It was preceded by such a tribute of flowers as even Washington, the city of flowers, has seldom witnessed. The arrangements awaited the arrival of the President and his Cabinet, who came with military promptitude. The President and Acting Secretary of State Uhl entered the first carriage to follow the hearse. Then came Secretary Carlisle, who had unexpectedly returned to Washington, and Secretary Lamont; next Attorney General Olney and Postmaster General Wilson, and then Secretaries Herbert, Smith, and Morton.

The United States troops, headed by the Marine Band, formed on Seventeenth Street, extending their line to the west gate of the White House. The artillery were parked along the outskirts of Lafayette Square, which separates the Arlington from the White House, and their guns and caissons stretched the whole length of the south front of the Treasury. The cavalry, with their dark-blue uniforms, helmets, and yellow plumes; the artillery, their deep-blue tunics, relieved by brilliant red trimmings, and their helmets, crowned with crimson plumes; the marines, with light-blue uniforms, trimmed with red, and the Marine Band, in their gorgeous parade dress of crimson and gold lace, made up a brilliant display of color and pageantry. Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger was in command, his aides being Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, Col. H. C. Corbin, Major W. P. Hall, Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. Crosby Mills, Capt. C. W. Whipple, Capt. T. Rogers Birney, Capt. G. J. Fieberger, and Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt. The military forces consisted of four troops of the Sixth Cavalry from Fort Meyer, Va.; five companies of artillery from the Washington Barracks, and the Marine Corps, under Col. Heywood.

As the casket left the hotel the President and his Cabinet formed in double column as a guard of honor on each side. The body bearers were eight stalwart Sergeants of the Fourth Artillery. They were commanded by Capt. Charles B. Hall of the Seventeenth Infantry.

The members of the family who accompanied the cortège to the White House were Mr. Otto Gresham, his sister, Mrs. Andrews, and her husband, and Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, the latter Mrs. Gresham's niece. Mrs. Gresham was too ill to accompany them. She fainted repeatedly and was at last removed to her private apartments, where she remained until she left for the railway station.

At the White House.

The funeral procession reached the White House at 9:45 A. M. When the President and Cabinet stepped within the porte cochère of the White House they again formed a double line, between which the casket, followed by the members of the family, was taken into the East Room.

The decorations of the room were very beautiful. The floral offering of the President and Mrs. Cleveland was a large wreath of orchids, white roses, rhododendrons, and maidenhair ferns, with a long white silk ribbon attached.

The wreath sent by the Diplomatic Corps consisted of orchids lilies of the valley, ascension lilies, carnations, and American Beauty roses, with a large white ribbon, on which, in gold letters, was stamped "From the Diplomatic Corps."

Col. John M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson sent a wreath of red roses.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller laid upon the bier two large sago palm leaves.

From Gen. Gresham's comrades of the Army of the Tennessee were received a large American flag and the emblem of the corps constructed of immortelles.

The Department of State sent a wreath of red and white roses, lilies of the valley, and sago palms.

At every point of vantage in the East Room the United States flag was displayed. It formed the drapery for the four saloon mirrors over the mantels, and curtained the great, tall windows. Palms and oleanders, smilax and ferns, with many cut flowers, were placed in every alcove, nook, and cranny of the chamber.

The casket, which was followed into the room by the President and Cabinet, was placed in the extreme south end of the apartment, with the head toward the south. At each end was a tall maidenhair palm, whose spreading branches shaded the catafalque. About the casket were placed great wreaths of roses, red and white, while attached to its side was a floral representation of the badge adopted by the army corps to which Mr. Gresham belonged, the familiar "Forty Rounds," done in blue, red, and yellow immortelles.

Around the casket were gathered representatives of the foreign nations with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations, nearly all in uniforms of brilliant hue, marked and slashed with thick bands of gold lace. Prominent among these were three of the four Ambassadors accredited to the United States, and with them were their wives. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, Lady Pauncefote, and Mme. Pauncefote; the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, and the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava composed this circle. The three ranking officers of the corps were in Court uniforms. Near by sat Baron Clemens von Ketteler, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, who represented his Government. At right angles to these sat the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, filling the front rows in the long lines of chairs extending from the casket to the other end of the room. The Chinese Minister, Mr. Yang Yu, in all the splendor of the uniform of a noble of the Chinese Order of the Eight Banners, was a conspicuous figure, with many members of his accompanying suite. Mr. Pak Young Kiu, the Corean Chargé, was also conspicuous by reason of his peculiar costume. Among the other representatives of the Diplomatic Corps present were Hugh Gough, Capt. L. E. Wintz, Mr. Bax-Ironsides, Mr. C. A. Spring-Rice, Mr. S. Grant-Duff, Mr. G. Ford, and the Earl of West Meath, all of the British Embassy; Mr. Paul Lefaivre and Commandant de Grandprey of the French Embassy, Capt. Heis of the German Embassy, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Mr. A. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Senhor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister; Senhor de Amaral, and Senhor Mario de Mendonça; Señor Lazo Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister, and Señora Arriaga; Señor Gana, the Chilean Minister; Señor Doniugez of the Argentine Legation; Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Señora Guzman; Mr. Kurino, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Matsin, Commander Miyaoka, and Mr. Nakayama of the Japanese Legation; Mr. von Hengerver, the Austrian Minister; Mr. Pioda, the Swiss Minister; Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister; Senhor Duarte, the Portuguese Chargé, and Mr. Botkin of the Russian Legation. Many distinguished persons were seated elsewhere in the room.

The Justices of the Supreme Court sat on the side of the coffin opposite to and facing the Ambassadors. The Supreme Court circle was composed of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice Shiras, Justice Field, and Justice and Mrs. Gray.

Others present were Senators Gray, Morgan, and Stewart; Assistant Secretaries Hamlin and Wike of the Treasury; McAdoo of the Navy, Doe of the War Department, Adee and Rockhill and every official and employe of the State Department; Controller Eckels and the bureau chiefs of the War and Navy Departments, all in their uniforms as army and navy officers.

The services began exactly at 10 o'clock. A minute or two before that hour Col. John W. Wilson, master of ceremonies, notified the President that all was ready, and then led the way from the Blue Room to the East Room. Immediately behind him came the President and Mrs. Cleveland, leaning on his arm, becomingly attired in a morning gown of crêpon. The members of the Cabinet and their families followed in the order of their official precedence, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General Olney and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Secretary and Miss Morton, and Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller. The carriages left by the western driveway and took places in the procession along the avenue.

The march down the avenue to the railroad depot was most impressive. All the executive departments were closed, and the avenue down which the procession passed was lined with spectators. The order of the march was this:

Capt. Austin and a squad of mounted police.
Sixth Cavalry Band.
Troops E, E, and G. of the Sixth Cavalry, Col. G. S. Gordon commanding.
Gen. Ruger and his staff.
Three batteries of the Fourth Artillery and one of the Third Artillery Col. Closson commanding.
Marine Band.
The Marine Battalion, Col. Heyward commanding.

The first carriage after the military contained the physicians who had attended Mr. Gresham at his last illness. These preceded the hearse, after which came Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Church, who conducted the services at the White House. The remaining carriages in their order were filled by President and Mrs. Cleveland, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Uhl, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretaries Herbert and Smith, whose families are absent from the city; Secretary and Miss Morton, and other personal friends in diplomatic and private life of Mr. and Mrs. Gresham.

The family of Mr. Gresham drove direct from the hotel to the railway station.

When the head of the procession reached the main entrance to the station, the cavalry drew up in line and permitted the carriages to pass. It was almost noon when the President and the Cabinet reached the station and embarked. Mr. Cleveland plainly showed the effect of his recent illness. Dr. O'Reilly attended the President and went to Chicago with the party. Minister Romero of Mexico and Minister Mendonça of Brazil were members of the funeral escort. Representatives of the press were permitted on board the train.

The train pulled out of the station at exactly 12:14, and will run as the second section of train No. 5, which leaves Washington at 11:25 A. M. It will be forty-five minutes behind the regular train. The train is due to reach Chicago at 11:30 to-morrow morning. No stops will be made along the route, except such as are absolutely necessary for the proper running of the train. The train is composed of five Pullman cars; the first the composite car Esperanza, carrying the body; the Columbia, with Secretaries Carlisle, Herbert, Smith, and Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson and Attorney General Olney; the Iolanthe, with the Mexican Minister, Private Secretary Landis, and Mrs. Gresham's brother; the Virginia, with President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont; the "Haslemere," with Mrs. Gresham and the members of her family.

While the military were in line at the Arlington this morning, waiting the order to fall in for the funeral procession, an unfortunate incident occurred. Capt. Whipple of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, one of Gen. Ruger's staff, was prostrated by a slight stroke of apoplexy near the west gate of the White House. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital and subsequently recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home.

THE TRAIN AT PITTSBURG.

Mrs. Gresham's Condition Improved After Leaving Washington.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The Gresham funeral train arrived in Pittsburg over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 9:45 to-night, and left at 9:50 over the Pittsburg & Western for Chicago. The train is due to arrive in Chicago at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Gresham rested somewhat easier after leaving Washington, and is much improved in health.

Secretary Lamont said that the President had just recovered from a bilious attack before leaving Washington, but to-night he was in good health. This fact was borne out, as the President looked very well when the train arrived here to-night. He was in the car West Virginia. Facing him and sitting in a seat on the same side of the aisle was Secretary Carlisle. The President and his Secretary were in earnest conversation during the time the train stopped here. They were in a part of the car by themselves, and were evidently conversing on something important. Neither the President nor Mr. Carlisle looked in the least fatigued.

While the train stopped at Laughlin Station, several of the crowd attempted to speak to the President, but he shook his head, as much as to say the occasion was not one for handshaking.

Division Passenger Agent Bond, who is in charge of the train, said there has been no special incidents since leaving Washington. The majority of the party outside the members of the Gresham family were still up when the train left here.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Japan and Hawaii Emphatic in Expressions of Regret.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A large number of messages of condolence from foreign Governments and their representatives here were received last evening and this morning by the family of Secretary Gresham. Among those who expressed their regret at Secretary Gresham's death were the Queen Regent of Spain, through Minister Dupuy de Lome; the German Emperor, through United States Ambassador Runyon; France through Ambassador Patenôtre; Guatemala, through Minister Lazo de Arriage; Nicaragua, through Minister Guzman, and Portugal and Denmark, through their Legations.

The Japanese and Hawaiian Governments, among others, were emphatic in their expressions of regret and condolence.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE CABINET.

If Mr. Carlisle Has Mr. Gresham's Place, Who Will Be Secretary of the Treasury?

Rumors in Washington to the effect that it is the intention of the President to promote Secretary Carlisle to the office of Secretary of State have led to some local speculation about the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and several names have been mentioned. Among them is the late Representative from the Fourth District of Brooklyn, William J. Coombs. While it is known that he has not even the remotest expectation that the office will fall to his lot, it is equally well known that those who are anxious for a sound financial policy would not look with displeasure on his appointment by the President.

It was remarked that when the last loan was made through the syndicate, and while even Mr. Cleveland's friends were expressing apprehension of its being too liberal in its provisions, Mr. Coombs, from the day of the announcement upon the floor of the House, approved of it, pointing out the fact that the Administration had finally placed itself in a position analogous to that of Europe and France in their mode of protecting their reserves of gold, and at the same time foretold (what has since taken place) that the takers of the loan would be obliged, at large cost to themselves, to protect the gold reserve.

Other names suggested in gossip about the Cabinet are those of Alexander E. Orr and Charles S. Fairchild.

MADISON, Wis., May 29.—It is understood here that Senator Vilas would like to be Secretary of State, and a report is in circulation that he proposes to make an effort to secure the place. The Senator left home to-day for West Point, N. Y. He is a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy.

FEARLESS IN DOING RIGHT.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain's Tribute to the Worth of Secretary Gresham.

Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina was shocked and grieved when he learned of the death of Secretary Gresham Tuesday. Speaking of the Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"It was my good fortune to know Judge Gresham quite well, though I cannot say intimately. His was, first of all, a great personality. He was not brilliant nor magnetic in the sense these words ordinarily bear. His qualities were solid and standard. He was as perfect a type of fearlessness as I ever knew or can conceive of. Fearlessness ruled his whole nature. He was intrepid on the field, and equally so at the bar, on the bench, and in public life.

"His mind invariably sought to find the truth and justice, or the want of it, in any man, or cause, or party, or policy. When he found that, he had but one thought—to tell the truth and do the justice, no matter who was harmed or what offense was given. He did not carry this quality to a Quixotic extent, but he pushed it to all legitimate lengths.

"A notable instance of this was a matter occurring at the very threshold of his recent diplomatic service—the Hawaiian revolution. Gresham studied the subject, and saw the revolution was accomplished by the unwarrantable aid of the United States forces. His sense of justice revolted at such proceedings. His Americanism revolted, too, and, disregarding what is called diplomatic circumspection, as well as 'jingo' patriotism, he declared the right thing to do was to restore the Hawaiian Queen to her throne and leave the Hawaiians, unaided and uninfluenced by the United States, to settle it as best they could.

"In every relation of life directness was characteristic of Judge Gresham. The tortuous way of politicians he could never tread; he would not even try to learn such ways. He was duly ambitious, but his ambition was never allowed to consciously overreach or overrule his personal sense of honor and right conduct.

"He was singularly unselfish and devoted to his friends. This was one of the foremost and loveliest traits of the man. He was sincere—sincere and cordial—both in his likes and dislikes. He was transparently honest, not merely in the narrow, legal sense, but in the grand sense of constant regard for truth, constant fidelity to all obligations, sturdy, and alas! old-fashioned, downright honest in speech and actions.

"Such a man can never well be spared. 'My heart,' I confess, 'is in the coffin there with Cæsar.' The sweetest recollection of him to me is his great, gentle, manly heart, afraid of no man, loving his friends. He did his duty, and asked no odds. His later career seems to me to read us all some noble lessons. While our Lodges and Fryes and Morgans have rent the skies with 'Jingo' mallections on Gresham's policies in Hawaii, South America, or Samoa, results already show how wise, temperate, and skillful was the mind of our late Secretary of State. The future will make this still plainer.

"All in all, our country has few men whom she could so ill spare at this particular moment as Judge Gresham."

Tablet on Wendell Phillips's Home.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

The City Council of Boston has ordered that a marble tablet shall be placed on the spot where Wendell Phillips lived for forty years. The inscription is this:

"Here Wendell Phillips resided for forty years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of American slavery in this country. The charms of home, the enjoyments of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with du

NOW THE CYCLISTS' DERBY

All Ready for the Great Race over the Irvington-Millburn Course.

AN IMMENSE CROWD EXPECTED

Handicaps of All the Starters—Titus the Only Scratch Man—Goble of Greensburg Is a "Dark Horse."

NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—There is every prospect to-night that the great Irvington-Millburn road race will be favored to-morrow with fair weather, and the largest crowd that ever saw the cyclists' Derby lost and won. This city is full of strangers awaiting the big event, and at the many little road-houses, which fringe the course, there are hundreds of wheelmen, who, in one way or another, will take part in the race.

Fully 30,000 people will probably view the struggle. Word comes from New-York indicating that thousands will leave the metropolis for the scene of the handicap early in the day, and every town for miles around will send its quota awheel and otherwise.

All things considered, this year's Irvington-Millburn bids fair to be a memorable event. There seems to be no pronounced favorite, but there are more men entered who are considered to have a "chance" than has been the case for several seasons.

"Freddy" Titus is distinguished as being the only man on scratch. He is a star of the first magnitude in the racing firmament, as everybody knows. He thinks he can win the contest, and there are others who believe he will be first across the tape.

A glance at Handicapper Prial's work seems to show that he has graded the cracks very nicely. Next to Titus he regards Monte Scott, Barnett, last year's winner, and Hansen of Perth Amboy, as the most formidable in the field of 155. These three men are on the 50-second mark. Next in line are Rhodes of Boston, and Seeley of Bridgeport. They are the 1-minute men.

From this mark the men are graded down to 9-minutes.

Goble of Greensburg, Penn., on the 2:15-mark, is mentioned to-night as a "dark horse," likely to fool the critics. In his native county the roads are said to resemble the Rocky Road to Dublin, and it is given out that he can race over these about as fast as "Zim" can cut through the stretch of an up-to-date track. He has been training on the course for a week and is moving like a gale of wind. The hills encountered between Irvington and Millburn are terrors to most wheelmen, but Goble says he rather likes them. It is rumored to-night that the Greenburg man has negotiated the full course in better than record time.

Horry of Newark, a 4-minute entry, and Deyo of Rondout, handicapped at 7-minutes, are favorably considered by the critics. Both are trained to the hour and are likely to be well up in front at the finish.

Several entries have made arrangements for pacemaking in the race, but this will not be allowed. One of the back mark men went so far yesterday as to ask permission for triplet team pacing. The officials will keep their eyes open for violations of this sort. The penalty for disobeying this rule is disqualification. The race will be started at 11 o'clock, rain or shine. This distance is twenty-five miles, and the record 1:11.18, made last year by A. H. Barnett.

The full list of entries and the handicaps follows:

NINE MINUTES.

Lewis King, Bloomfield C. and A. A.; Dick Douglas, Century C. C.

EIGHT MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

H. J. Schoen, Pequod Club; Walter Krahe, Fort Hamilton; Walter Hegeman, Rhinebeck; Robert A. Miller, Greenwich W.; G. F. Bruns, Bushwick W.

EIGHT MINUTES.

H. S. Babbage, East Orange C.; Louis S Frank, St. George's A. C.; William H. Tilden, Guttenberg, N. J.; J. F. Cunningham, Greenwich W.; Thomas H. Barter, Long Island City W.; F A. Stuart, New-York; H. D. Munier, New-York Tourist W.; A. W. Abel, Arlington, N. J.; F. G Smith, Bloomfield C. and A. A.; Charles Engel king, North Side W.; T. W. Reynolds, Jr., New-York; Fritz Kessler, Long Island City W.; Edward Planten, K. C. C., Paterson; G. L. Miller, Brooklyn; Carl J. Roehr, Roehr Cycling County W.; Daniel W. Pangborn, Brooklyn; Samuel Ackroyd, Phillipsburg, N. J.; J. H. Spencer, Calumet W.; Harry Lankenau, Bushwick W.; A. Buchanan, Jr., Brooklyn; M. Lynch, Prospect W.; Albert Smith, P. F. W., Paterson; A. H. Ellis, Amsterdam W.

SEVEN MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

George Costigan, A. W., New-York; Fred Frank, Star W., Elizabeth; John Ferguson, New-York Tourist W.; Louis Berger, Bushwick W.; Louis Ferraioli, North Side W.; New-York; N. W. Bodwell, Wyoming, N. J.; T. J. McGuire, New-York; A. K. Luke, Brooklyn; J. W. Hobbs, Brooklyn; D. Beckett, Jr., K. C. C., Paterson; W. C. Birdsall, Port Chester, N. Y.; S. M. Haney, U. C. R., Rahway; C. E. Rathbun, Belleville, N. J.; O. V. Babcock, St. George Athletic Club, New-York; C. Carleton, C. W., Summit; W. Worth, New-York; Joseph Thompson, Greenwich W.; Richard Nobis, Gramercy W., New-York.

SEVEN MINUTES.

Walter Deyo, Rondout, N. Y.; S. A. Cramer, Greenwich W.; L. W. Mockridge, New-York; S. Standever, A. A. C., Paterson; C. F. Woelper, E. C. W., Newark; W. Gudge, C. C. C., Newark; W. L. Losee, South Brooklyn W.; F. E. White, Greenwich W.; M. Apgar, M. W., Madison; George B. Roy, H. C. C., Valley Stream; F. W. Young, K. C. W.; George P. Schofield, P. C., Brooklyn; George B. Lawrence, A. W., Newark; D. T. Hogarth, Newark; Richard Rau, St. Bartholomew's C., New-York; S. J. Burke, Newark; Charles Rosner, New-York; Alexander B. M. Ross, N. Y. C. W.; Fred W. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; C. B. Vaughan, T. C. C., Paterson; I. T. Scribner, Peekskill; George Beckendorf, Riverside W.; N. M. Bowes, N. Y. Tourist W.; J. W. Heffernan, Riverside W.; C. L. Pehon, East Orange C.; H. W. Bosworth, Rutherford; S. Wilson, Jr., Essex Co. W., Newark; F. L. Chase, K. C. W.; Emil Norman, T. C. C., Paterson; Alfred Rosner, New-York.

SIX MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

H. F. McAniffe, Port Oram, N. J.; William H. Welch, Brooklyn; Abraham L. Crowley, Star W., Elizabeth; N. Pfeufer, Star W., Elizabeth; Otto L. Roehr, K. C. W.; Philip P. Fields, New-York; Julius Bindrim, Jr., Liberty W.; Alexander Crawford, K. C. C., Paterson; James Gregory, Century C. C., Newark; Edward Bringhurst, Philadelphia.

SIX MINUTES.

W. H. Owen, Greenwich W.; George McKay, New-York; Charles M. Lefferts, East Orange C.; E. A. Laws, K. C. W.; William H. Graham, K. C. W.; Charles E. Blume, O. C. C., Perth Amboy; Alva Stuart, Ridley Park, Penn.; C. G. Hedge, K. C. W.; G. A. Needham, K. C. W.; Robert B. Shirley, Roxbury W., Newark; Thomas F. Dunn, Yonkers B. C., Hastings.

FIVE MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

Philip Vogt, Peekskill; William Weller C. C. C., Newark; C. S. Henshaw, G. W., New-York; R. Yarrington, Pequod C.; J. C. Diggs, Eagle W., Newark; Hugo von Rodeck, K. C. W.; A. N. Freudenthal, K. C. C., Paterson.

FIVE MINUTES.

A. W. W. Evans, New-Brunswick, N. J.; A. W. Fuller, Brooklyn; Carl Berger, Bushwick W.; A. W. Harrison, Harlem W.; J. Donat, Riverside W.; N. Muchmore, Chatham (N. J.) W.; C. H. Appley, Elizabeth A.C.

FOUR MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

David E. Baxter, Columbia College; F. M. Dampman, Philadelphia; H. F. Loehrs, Elizabeth; J. M. O'Malley, C. C. C., Hartford; William Clower, M. C. W., Trenton.

FOUR MINUTES FIFTEEN SECONDS.

Lawrence W. Sullivan, New-Haven; F. J. Peer, Hartford; George B. Smith, Bellmore, L. I.

FOUR MINUTES.

D. Simmons, C. Manee, K. C. W.; A. L. Horry, C. C. C., Newark; Frederick Bernet, Pottsville, Penn.; Frederick Coningsby, Roxbury W., Newark.

THREE MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

Anson Carlton, P. F. W., Paterson; A. J. Hargan, C. C. C., Newark; William Dennison, Stillwater, N. Y.; Luther C. Johnson, W. W. C., West Chester, Penn.; C. M. Hendrickson, K. C. W.; O. S. Brandt, Riverside W.

THREE MINUTES FIFTEEN SECONDS.

Charles T. Earl, K. C. W.; F. G. McDonald, K. C. W.

THREE MINUTES.

John Gardner, Syracuse, N. Y.

TWO MINUTES FORTY-FIVE SECONDS.

John W. Conkling, Arlington, N. J.; W. R. Goodley, Wilmington, Del.

TWO MINUTES THIRTY SECONDS.

Frank White, Liberty W., Lynbrook, L. I.

TWO MINUTES FIFTEEN SECONDS.

F. L. Knapp, K. C. W.; C. J. Iven, Rochester, N. Y.; B. G. Goble, Greensburg, Penn.; H. H. Leopold, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. F. Diffenderfer, Binghamton, N. Y.; U. S. Paige, K. C. W.

TWO MINUTES.

George P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W., New-York.

ONE MINUTE FORTY-FIVE SECONDS.

C. W. Krick, Pennsylvania W., Reading, Penn.

ONE MINUTE FORTY SECONDS.

E. T. Hand, C. W., Plainfield, N. J.; H. Greenwood, W. W., Philadelphia, Penn.

ONE MINUTE THIRTY SECONDS.

E. L. Blauvelt, T. C. C., Paterson; Thomas Hughes, E. S. W., Paterson.

ONE MINUTE FIFTEEN SECONDS.

H. Luettgens, Hartford.

ONE MINUTE.

W. A. Rhoades, Boston; C. Ford Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.

FIFTY SECONDS.

H. C. Hansen, Perth Amboy; A. H. Barnett, C. W., Plainfield; Monte Scott, C. W., Plainfield.

SCRATCH.

F. J. Titus, Riverside W., New-York City.

Constable Whalen visited the training quarters of A. H. Barnett last evening and took him into custody. Barnett, while practicing in Millburn last Sunday, was ordered to stop riding fast, and used uncomplimentary remarks to the officer. He refused to desist, and Officer Hankins got out a warrant for his arrest. Barnett settled the matter by paying a fine of $4 and costs, amounting to $10.36. There is an ordinance in the town of Millburn prohibiting fast riding by cyclers. This is enforced, however, only at street corners in the central part of the village. Special police will guard the corners along the Millburn end of the course to-morrow to keep it clear for the racers.

The Metropolitan Bicycling Company has secured at Irvington, for the exclusive use of its patrons to-day, Jubert's Columbia Hotel, and will provide its own steward, chef, cooks, waiters, maids, and other necessary attendants, thereby insuring proper service. Dinner will be served immediately after the race. Tally-hos will leave the Academy, at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, at 8 o'clock this morning, reaching the course in time for the start of the race.

A cycling party, under the direction of W. F. Murphy, and accompanied by instructors, machinists, and helpers, will leave the Metropolitan Academy with the coaches for the Erie Railroad, foot of West Twenty-third Street, taking a special train at Jersey City for West Orange, and wheeling from there to the grand stand at the finish. After the race, the party will be conducted to the Columbia Hotel.

President D. M. Adee of the Liberty Wheelmen will accompany all members of the club proposing to attend the Irvington-Millburn races, leaving the clubhouse, 309 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock sharp. This early start is made in order to avoid the crowds.

MANY ENTRIES FOR PLAINFIELD.

A Big Crowd and Fine Racing Expected at the Crescent Meet.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 29.—Fine racing is assured for the first National Circuit meet at the Crescent Oval to-morrow afternoon. Some of the fastest riders in the country are here, and the entry list contains several hundred entries. The track is reported to-night to be in better condition than ever before. Several thousand wheelmen are expected to make the run to this place from the scene of the Irvington-Millburn Handicap, and altogether there will probably be 10,000 people present.

The meet will be held under the auspices of the Crescent Wheelmen, and, as this club is famous for its successful management of races, a treat is anticipated. The attractive programme will be concluded with a mile race, in which the "placed" men in the Class A events will be eligible. It will be called The New-York Times Winners' Race, and the first prize will be a Times gold medal, valued at $50.

The Crescent Oval, where the races will be held, was completed last June at a cost to the Crescent Wheelmen of over $5,000. The work of construction was superintended by Mr. F. A. Dunham, an engineer, who designed this third of a mile egg shaped track that has elicited nothing but praise from those who have raced over it. The track has undoubtedly given new interest to the town, and proved an additional attraction to the superb roadways by which the entire County of Union is networked.

The track measures one-third of a mile, is oval, or egg-shaped, in outline, with a curve at the smaller end of 100 feet radius, and a curve of 250 feet radius at the larger end, connected by stretches of about 300 feet each. The width on the short curve and homestretch is 30 feet, diminishing to 25 feet in the long curve. The measured line is 18 inches from the inside of the track.

The important question of drainage was carefully considered by the engineer. The ground to the east of the track rises gradually, so a ditch was constructed just outside the track fence to intercept the water from the hill. A blind ditch, 1 foot in depth, was also constructed just inside the track proper, through the curls, to provide for carrying off the water falling inside the intercepting ditch. The track was made perfectly level on the measured line, and very careful consideration was given to the subject of the proper banking at the turns.

On the short turn it has a rise of 7½ feet, and 2 feet on the long turn, with a rise of 9 inches on the stretches. The homestretch is situated 100 feet back from the beginning of the short turn, and the rise on the outside of the track to the full height of the bank, 7½ feet, is made in a distance of about 125 feet. The descent from the short curve to the stretch is made in a distance of about 80 feet. The rise to the bank on the long turn and the descent from the same are made in proportionate distances.

The soil used in the construction of the track is composed of a combination of gravel and clay. The top dressing consists of selected portions, in a four-inch layer. The gravel was of such size as to pass through a No. 5 screen. Before being spread the combination of clay and gravel was thoroughly mixed.

The ground is inclosed with a substantial fence, and the grand stand accommodations are in good taste and ample. Dressing rooms contribute to the convenience of the athletes. The track is very centrally situated, being easily reached from the business part of the city.

In addition to The Times race, there are seven events, the entries for which are as follows:

First Race—One Mile Novice.—E. V. Lorton, Crescent W., Plainfield; H. Wessoleck, New-Brighton, N. Y.; L. A. Ryer, Hudson County W., Jersey City; H. A. Sanders, New-York City; Frank L. Kuhl, Clio W., Jersey City; Joseph Lambrecht, Yorkville W., New-York City; F. F. Green, Plainfield High School A.A., Plainfield; H. Smolka, New-Brighton, N. Y.; George H. Cornell, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Garrigues, R. Behrman, Madison W., and Hugh Finlay, Riverside W., New-York City; G. W. Richardson, Crescent W., Dunellen, N. J.; A. N. Ransom, Clio W., and H. C. Rohlfs, Hudson County W., Jersey City; D. H. Murray, Empire A.C., and Samuel W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick W., Brooklyn; George Markert, Jersey City W., Jersey City; Y. J. Chiveligh, Elizabeth; J. Nonnenbacher, Manhattan B.C.; L. E. Blackwell, Jr., Harlem W., and J. H. Von Glahn, Jr., Harlem W., New-York City; R. D. Tomlinson, Plainfield; Edward Day, Mocharina C.C., Newark; J. Beckett, Excelsior B.C., Paterson; Joseph Rache, S.A.A., Newark; B. C. Johnson, Somerville; A. A. Schueber, New-York City; J. Sorensen, Plainfield; Philip Young, Essex B.C., Montclair; William Piering, New-York City; Daniel Pangborn, Brooklyn; William E. Havens, Crescent W., Plainfield; H. E. Deninger, South Brooklyn W., Brooklyn; A. A. Blish, New-Brunswick; J. L. Brush, Jr., Prospect W., Brooklyn; H. E. Baglin, Mocharina C.C., Newark; J. M. Androvette, Amicitia A.A., Prince's Bay, N. Y.; S. Winterbottom, Riverside W.; John Gargare, New-York City; E. W. Goff, Somerville; William J. Dodd, Plainfield; C. J. Bord, Elizabeth A.C., and C. G. Carpenter, Elizabeth A.C., Elizabeth.

Second Race—Two-thirds of a Mile, Scratch, (Class A.)—W. C. Roome, N. J. A.C., Jersey City; E. T. Hand, Crescent W., Plainfield; George Rice, S.A.C.; L. C. Kinsey, M.C.C., Newark; J. G. Johnson, W. D. McGurn, and George B. Cobb, Jr., all of Harlem W., New-York City; T. A. Cuming, Crescent W., Plainfield; J. Beckett, E.B.C., Paterson; A. J. Riley, Riverside W., New-York City; Joseph Rache, S.A.A., Newark; R. L. Arner, Allen W., Allentown, Penn.; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport W.C., Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles W. Granger, Riverside W., New-York City; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair W., Montclair; Thomas L. Green, and E. A. Bofinger, Riverside W.; George P. Kuhlke, Greenwich W.; E. C. Johnson, Harlem W., Rahway, N. J.; Elmer Hodgson, Lyndhurst, N. J.; E. T. Broderick, Cyclone C.C., Brooklyn; N. R. Titsworth, Crescent W., Plainfield; I. A. Powell, N.Y.A.C., New-York City; F. B. Egelhoff, Prospect W., Brooklyn; John J. Gregory, Jr., and G. Gregory, White Star A.A., Newark; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., Brooklyn; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., New-York City; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist C.C., and A. J. Hargan, Century C.C., Newark.

Third Race—Two-thirds of a Mile, Scratch, (Class B.)—E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist C.C., Newark; A. H. Barnett, Crescent W., Cranford, N. J.; I. A. Silvie, Riverside W., Port Richmond, N. Y.; C. Gans, Amphion Club, Brooklyn; A. I. Brown, Harry Maddox, and A. W. Warren, Chicago; H. R. Steensen, and M. F. Carter, Syracuse; Monte Scott, Crescent W., Plainfield; W. C. Sanger, L. D. Cabanne, and Frederick J. Titus, Spalding team; E. F. Miller, Riverside W., Vineland, N. J.

Fourth Race—One Mile Handicap, (Class A.) L. A. Ryer, Hudson County W., Jersey City; H. A. Sanders, New-York City; Joseph Lambrecht, Yorkville W., New-York City; F. F. Green, Plainfield High School A.A., Plainfield; H. Smolka, New-Brighton, N. Y.; George H. Cornell, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Garrigues, R. Behrman, Madison W., and Hugh Finlay, Riverside W., New-York City; G. W. Richardson, Crescent W., Dunellen, N. J.; A. N. Ransom, Clio W., and H. C. Rohlfs, Hudson County W., Jersey City; D. H. Murray, Empire A.C., and Samuel W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick W., Brooklyn; George Markert, Jersey City W., Jersey City; Y. J. Chiveligh, Elizabeth; J. Nonnenbacher, Manhattan B.C.; L. E. Blackwell, Jr., Harlem W., and J. H. Von Glahn, Jr., Harlem W., New-York City; R. D. Tomlinson, Plainfield; Edward Day, Mocharina C.C., Newark; J. Beckett, Excelsior B.C., Paterson; Joseph Rache, S.A.A., Newark; B. C. Johnson, Somerville; A. A. Schueber, New-York City; J. Sorensen, Plainfield; Philip Young, Essex B.C., Montclair; William Piering, New-York City; Daniel Pangborn, Brooklyn; William E. Havens, Crescent W., Plainfield; H. E. Deninger, South Brooklyn W., Brooklyn; A. A. Blish, New-Brunswick; J. L. Brush, Jr., Prospect W., Brooklyn; H. E. Baglin, Mocharina C.C., Newark; J. M. Androvette, Amicita A.A., Prince's Bay, N. Y.; S. Winterbottom, Riverside W.; John Gargare, New-York City; E. W. Goff, Somerville; William J. Dodd, Plainfield; C. J. Bord, Elizabeth A.C., and C. G. Carpenter, Elizabeth A.C., Elizabeth.

Fifth Race—One Mile, Scratch, (Class B.)—E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark, N. J.; A. H. Barnett, Crescent Wheelmen, Cranford, N. J.; I. N. Silvie, Riverside Wheelmen, Port Richmond, N. Y.; C. Gans, Amphion Club, Brooklyn; A. I. Brown, Harry Maddox, and A. W. Warren, all of Sterling Team, Chicago; H. R. Steensen and M. F. Carter, Stearns Team, Syracuse; Monte Scott, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield; W. C. Sanger, L. D. Cabanne, and Fred J. Titus, all of Spalding Team, New-York City; E. F. Miller, Riverside Wheelmen, Vineland, N. J.

Sixth Race—Two Mile Handicap, (Class A.)—E. V. Lorton, E. T. Hand, George W. Richardson, T. A. Cuming, S. C. Crane, N. R. Titsworth, William E. Havens, all of Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield; L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Jersey City; George H. Cornell, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan, N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan Athletic Club, Brooklyn; A. N. Ransom, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; Samuel W. Johnson, Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; J. S. Brodnax, Charles Fisher, George B. Cobb, Jr., A. W. Harrison, all of Harlem Wheelmen, New-York City; John Becket, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson; A. J. Riley, Charles K. Granger, Thomas L. Green, A. Bofinger, J. W. Tilford, A. W. McIntyre, F. F. Goodman, Joseph Thompson, all of Riverside Wheelmen, New-York City; J. W. England, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; B. L. Johnson, Somerville; R. L. Arner, Allen Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; Philip Young, Essex Bicycle Club, Montclair; W. Appley, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; C. G. Carpenter, George P. Kuhlke, W. H. Owen, and C. S. Henshaw, all of Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York City; Elmer Hodgson, Lyndhurst, N. J.; William P. Neville, White Star Athletic Club, Newark; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; A. Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen, New-York City; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark; J. M. Barnett, Lynn, Mass.; E. J. Bird, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth.

Seventh Race.—One-Mile Handicap, Class B—E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist C.C., Newark; A. H. Barnett, Crescent W., Cranford, N. J.; I. A. Silvie, Riverside W., Port Richmond, N. Y.; C. Gans, Amphion C., Brooklyn; A. I. Brown, Harry Maddox, and A. W. Warren, Chicago; H. R. Steensen and M. F. Carter, Syracuse; Monte Scott, Crescent W., Plainfield; W. C. Sanger, L. D. Cabanne, and Frederick J. Titus, Spalding team; E. F. Miller, Riverside W., Vineland, N. J.

Fourth Race—One Mile Handicap, (Class A.) L. A. Ryer, Hudson County W., Jersey City; H. A. Sanders, New-York City; Joseph Lambrecht, Yorkville W., New-York City; W. C. Roome, N.J.A.C., Jersey City; E. T. H. and Crescent W., Plainfield; George H. Cornell, Spottswood, N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan A. C., Brooklyn; Thomas F. Dunn, Yonkers B.C., Hastings-on-Hudson; A. N. Ranson, Clio W., Jersey City; H. C. Rohlfs, Hudson County W., Jersey City; S. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick W., Brooklyn; George Markert, Jersey City W., Jersey City; J. G. Johnson, W. D. McGurn, J. S. Brodnax, Charles Fisher, and George B. Cobb, Jr., all of Harlem W., New-York City; T. A. Cuming, Crescent W., Plainfield; J. Beckett, Excelsior B.C., Paterson; A. J. Riley, Riverside W., New-York City; J. W. England, Tourist C.C., Paterson; Joseph Rache, S.A.A., Newark; B. L. Johnson, Somerville; Charles Keeseman, Brooklyn; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport W.C., Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles K. Granger, Thomas L. Green, E. A. Bofinger, J. W. Tilford, and S. Winterbottom, all of Riverside W., New-York City; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair W., Montclair; Philip Young, Essex B.C., Montclair; W. Appley, Elizabeth A.C., Elizabeth; N. J.; A. Rosenberg, Cosmopolitan Athletic Club, Brooklyn; A. N. Ransom, Clio Wheelmen, Jersey City; Samuel W. Johnson, Bushwick Wheelmen, Brooklyn; J. S. Brodnax, Charles Fisher, George B. Cobb, Jr., A. W. Harrison, all of Harlem Wheelmen, New-York City; John Becket, Excelsior Boat Club, Paterson; A. J. Riley, Charles K. Granger, Thomas L. Green, A. Bofinger, J. W. Tilford, A. W. McIntyre, F. F. Goodman, Joseph Thompson, all of Riverside Wheelmen, New-York City; J. W. England, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; B. L. Johnson, Somerville; R. L. Arner, Allen Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.; E. W. Heyer, Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair Wheelmen, Montclair; Philip Young, Essex Bicycle Club, Montclair; W. Appley, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth; C. G. Carpenter, George P. Kuhlke, W. H. Owen, and C. S. Henshaw, all of Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York City; Elmer Hodgson, Lyndhurst, N. J.; William P. Neville, White Star Athletic Club, Newark; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; A. Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen, New-York City; J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club, Newark; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark; J. M. Barnett, Lynn, Mass.; E. J. Bird, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Elizabeth.

Eighth Race.—One Mile, Scratch, New-York Times Winners' Race—Open only to those running first, second, or third in four previous Class A events, winner to receive New-York Times Gold Medal.

The officials for the meet will be as follows:

George D. Gideon, Chairman of the L. A. W. Board, Philadelphia, referee. Judges—Fred J. Keer, Chairman New-Jersey State Racing Board, Newark; J. C. Tattersall, Trenton; S. W. Merrihew, Jersey City; J. S. Holmes, Orange. Scorers—W. V. Belknap, Newark; C. F. Wilson, Montclair; George H. Davey, Elizabeth; R. A. Meeker, Plainfield. Timers—Charles Brown, Elizabeth; C. E. Vail, C. W.; H. Freeman, Dr. L. S. Pocock, Plainfield. Starter—A. H. Chamberlain. Clerk of Course—F. L. C. Martin. Announcer—A. S. Fritts.

The first race will be started at 2:30 o'clock, and the meet should be over at 5:30, thus giving out-of-town spectators an opportunity to reach New-York and other points in season for dinner.

RED BANK WHEELMEN'S RACES.

Road Contests Will Take Place Decoration Day Morning.

RED BANK, N. J., May 29.—The Red Bank Wheelmen have made big preparations for the road races to be held here on Decoration Day. Although in its infancy, the club is a strong organization, and bids fair to become one of the leading cycling organizations in the State. It was formed on April 12, with nine members. The membership at present is ninety, and there are new applications at every meeting. The officers of the wheelmen are as follows: President—Capt. Charles E. Throckmorton; Vice President—John F. Pope; Secretary—P. T. Brady; Treasurer—J. D. Throckmorton; Captain—James C. Doughty. The club uniform is gray suit, gray cap, and brown plaid golf stockings.

The Decoration Day races will be a quarter-mile, open to club members only; half-mile race for boys fifteen years old and under, and a five-mile handicap, open only to club members. The racing will commence at 10 o'clock. The first two races will be run on Branch Avenue. The route of the five-mile handicap will be as follows: Start on Broad Street, opposite Canal; to Branch Avenue, to Little Silver railroad station, to Little Silver Village, to Rumson Road, to Branch Avenue, and finish in front of Thomas S. Hubbard's residence, opposite South Street. This is one of the best road courses in the country, as much as three-fourths of it being level, hard ground.

The Race Committee consists of J. D. Throckmorton, Robert D. Chandler, Thomas S. Hubbard, J. Alex. Edgar, and James B. Weaver. Among the entries thus far received for the quarter and five mile races are those of Frank Woolley, Frank Chewick, Albert Miller, Frank Hoffmire, William Voorhees, Mart P. Haviland, Charles Robbins, Joseph Johnson, and Scott Longstreet. These comprise the best riders in the town, and some great racing may be looked for, as the time handicap, with a three-minute limit, but it is not likely that any of the racers will be given the full handicap.

Very few of the racing cyclers have ever appeared on the track. Haviland has raced at Asbury Park, and came near capturing the Monmouth County championship, which was won by Harry Martin of the Asbury Park Wheelmen. Woolley, Miller, and Longstreet have ridden in local road races. Hoffmire rode in the century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs last Summer, and was one of the survivors. At Matawan, during the run, one of his pedals broke, and he was forced to continue the ride to Red Bank with one pedal, keeping up with the advance guard. Robbins and Johnson are strong riders, but neither has ever ridden in races. It is probable that Haviland, Robbins, and Johnson will be among the last starters in the five-mile handicap.

The prizes are to be presented by the local bicycle dealers.

Capt. Doughty has arranged the following programme of runs for June: June 2—To Middletown, New-Monmouth, Atlantic Highlands, and Oceanic; June 9—To Lakewood, via Asbury Park; June 16—To Trenton; June 23—To Plainfield; June 30—To Asbury Park.

On the afternoon of Decoration Day the club will take a run to Asbury Park to witness the races of the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

Atlantic City Wheelmen's Century.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 29.—The century run of the Atlantic City wheelmen to-day was finished at 7 o'clock to-night on schedule time. The start was made from Atlantic City at 4:30 A. M. Only nine members of the Atlantic City clubs participated. Sixteen members of the Asbury Park Wheelmen were among the starters. The run was uneventful, and in the first six hours the wheelmen made seventy miles. Stops were made at Barnegat, Lakewood, Freehold, Eatontown, and Long Branch. The Asbury Park wheelmen, 100 strong, met the centurions at Eatontown and escorted them here.

Of the twenty-five starters, all but two finished. The roads were in excellent condition. The return trip, via the shore route, will be made Friday morning.

"Zim" to Cut the Pace.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 29.—Chairman George D. Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has granted a special sanction to the Asbury Park Wheelmen to employ A. A. Zimmerman, the champion professional bicyclist, as pacemaker in the two-thirds-of-a-mile (Class B) race, to be held on July 12, at the national meet. The prize in this event is a free trip to Europe and return. The local race committee, having charge of the meet made the application for the professional cyclist's services. This is the first time that the board has granted a sanction to any bicycle club to engage a professional rider as pacemaker.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Spaldings have scored a great success with the Madison Square Garden amphitheatre, which they now use as a school for instruction in riding. Many prominent people take advantage of the superior facilities here. Some of the prominent public men who ride the Spalding cycle are Commissioner Roosevelt, Commissioner William Pilgley, Frank Brainard, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District; Treasurer Rossitor of the New-York Central Railroad, J. H. Inman, Commissioner William Brookfield, and Commissioner George Walton Green.

—Secretary Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen has notified Chief Consul Potter that the league last week secured 1,087 new members, of which number this State furnished 360, Massachusetts 200, and Pennsylvania 73. During the entire month the Empire State contributed 1,414 members, which is the record for one month.

—There will be a run to Trenton from Newark on Saturday to the State meet. It will be held under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs. The distance is fifty miles, and the start will be made from Military Park, Newark, at 7:30 A. M. The run will be made via Elizabeth, Westfield, Plainfield, New-Brunswick, and Princeton.

—A dispatch from Toronto says that the Toronto Ferry Company has telegraphed to Zimmerman and Johnson, asking them to arrange for a match race on the Toronto Island track this Summer for a money prize larger than has ever been offered for a similar contest.

—Walter Perrett, a reformed "scorcher" of the Quaker City, and W. H. Seward, the Beau Brummell of the Chicago cycling community, were among the arrivals in town yesterday. They are here to see the Irvington-Millburn decided.

—On June 22 the Atalanta Wheelmen will have a century run to Philadelphia, starting at midnight. It will be a run for leisurely pedalers to keep out of, as "scorching" is to be the watchword from beginning to end.

—Capt. Clemens Weiss will escort the Liberty Wheelmen's racing team and all members desiring to attend the Patchogue races to-day, leaving Frank Tatum's Hotel, Jamaica, at 7 o'clock.

—The Brooklyn Roadsters will have a run to Freeport to-day.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 29.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ava, John H. Gourlie; Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Vision, Frederick H. Benedict; Allegra, S. V. R. Cruger; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Bellehazen, H. L. Hoyt; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse.

Passed West—Steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and sloop yacht Ventura, Joseph H. Porter.

Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, went in commission to-day and will leave for Larchmont to-morrow. Sloop yacht Nirvana, John Moller, from Port Chester, arrived here this afternoon and will haul out to-morrow to clean and paint.

Left Here for Larchmont—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Arethusa, Charles Wharm; rater Vorant II., George G. Tyson.

At Anchor Here—Schooner yachts Windward, E. N. Doll, and Monhegan, C. H. Miller; cutter yachts Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and Rajah, W. C. Hubbard; sloop yacht Katrina, George Work.

Steamer Huntress Launched.

The steam yacht Huntress was launched at the yards of her builders, Charles L. Seabury & Co., Nyack-on-Hudson, early yesterday morning. Mrs. Charles L. Seabury christened the vessel by breaking a bottle of wine on the bow as the boat glided into the water. Many residents of Nyack were present to witness the novel sight of a midnight launch, as the yards and yacht were brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and Japanese lanterns. The Huntress was built for F. C. Fowler of Moodus, Conn., and is 120 feet over all, 97 feet on the water, 16 feet beam, 9 feet depth, 6 feet 6 inches draught. She has excellent accommodations, large saloon, owner's stateroom, guests' staterooms, officers' room, galley, fine crew quarters, and elegant dining saloon on deck. The machinery consists of a very powerful triple expansion engine and a safety water tube boiler of the latest type. The guaranteed speed in contract is sixteen miles an hour for three consecutive hours, and there is not the slightest doubt that she will run much faster. She is schooner rigged, flush deck. Capt. William A. Miller is in command. The yacht will be ready for commission in about ten days.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS TO-DAY

—The steam launch Levanter, designed and built by Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Nyack, was launched Monday morning at 11:30. This boat is for Alfred Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The launch was christened by Mrs. Marshall, who broke a bottle of wine over the bows just as the boat started to go overboard. The Levanter is 49 feet long, built of mahogany, and will be an exceptionally speedy boat. Several ladies and gentlemen witnessed the launching. The Levanter will go into commission in a few days, and be used at Larchmont and vicinity.

—The Twelfth annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. The Iron Steamboat Cygnus will accompany the yachts over the course—City Island to Matinnicock Point and return. It will leave the foot of East Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street at 10 A. M. The steamer will wait at City Island until the arrival of the train which leaves One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 10:45.

Plans of Harvard's Crew.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew will leave for New-London on Saturday at 3 o'clock. The shell will be sent down early Saturday morning. Only one will be taken down. A new one is being finished by Waters, which will probably be used in the race. The crew has been over the four-mile course several times of late, and though no time has been given out, it is generally understood that it was good. No change has been made in the make-up for the last few days. The order is: Stroke—Bullard; No. 7—Fennessy; No. 6—Watriss; No. 5—Wrightington; No. 4—Stillman; No. 3—Chatman; No. 2—

FREEDOM IN RELIGION

Dr. Joseph Silverman's Feast of Pentecost Sermon.

A NEW ERA FOR REFORMED JUDAISM

Luther's Protest, He Says, Has Weakened Christianity—A Living Force to be Sought in First Principles.

The Jewish Feast of Shabuoth, or Pentecost, a feast at which the ancient Israelites presented their first offerings of fruit for the year, was celebrated yesterday in the Hebrew synagogues in this city according to the Jewish ritual.

It is upon this holiday that the confirmations in the Jewish congregations take place, and these ceremonies are made part of the flocks.
of the flock.

The congregation of Temple Emanu-El, the oldest in Reformed Judaism in America, was addressed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, the junior rabbi of the temple. He took for his subject "Back to First Principles." He asserted that freedom in religion invites disintegration into sects, and that the Lutheran protest has vitally weakened Christianity and curtailed its growth.

His address is given in full below:

In the nineteenth chapter of Exodus we read: "In the third month after the children of Israel were gone out of the land of Egypt, the same day they came unto Sinai." That is to say, in the third month after the proclamation of freedom to Israel the people came to Sinai, where they received the law that formed the basis for their nationality and their religion. During the march from the Red Sea to the mountain they were under the voluntary leadership of Moses, but had not as yet formed a covenant with God or among themselves. Theirs was a freedom practically without limitation, a liberty that meant license which generally ends by destroying itself.

The result is the same that happens when you set a bird free that has always lived in a cage. Its very freedom is a hindrance to the enjoyment and preservation of life. On the same principle a spring that has been tightly wound up will snap asunder when suddenly set free. A slave suddenly liberated is so bewildered and confused by the novelty of his situation and the enlargement of his opportunities that he fails to make the best use of them. A boy too severely restricted in youth will, at his majority, often surrender himself to a life of unrestrained dissipation. It is at such a time that one needs the guidance of first principles.

It was therefore necessary that Israel, free and untrammeled—every man almost an absolute law to himself—should go back to first principles and enter into a solemn compact to observe the divine and eternal laws of right, those laws that prescribe that one man's rights end where another man's begin.

The history of these United States presents a similar event. After the successful Revolution when there existed here thirteen independnt colonies, Washington addressed a letter to them calling for a Constitutional Convention, and said: "This is the time of our political probation; this is the time to establish or ruin your character forever; this is the favorable moment to give such a tone to the Federal Government as will enable it to finswer the ends of its institution, or this may be the moment for relaxing the power of the Union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics."

Religion is subject to the same trait of human nature. Just as civil liberty defeats itself, unless under the constant vigilance of the first principles of right, so unrestricted religious liberty destroys the very object it sought to protect. It is strange that religion thrives best when it is most under control. The very secret of the spread of Christianity in its early days was its uncompromising character. It preached martyrdom as the greatest blessing, and thus martyrdom became the seed of the Church. Every crucified or incinerated saint became a fructifying source of reeruits for the cause. The very strength of the Catholic Church to-day is its strict discipline.

Freedom in religion invites investigation, criticism, independent judgment, disintegration into sects, and thus weakens its own cause, at least for a time.

The Lutheran protest has vitally weakened Christianity and curtailed its growth. And that same spirit of freedom has again reacted upon the Lutheran Reformation and brought protest upon protest, reform upon reform, schism upon schism, until to-day there are almost as many sects as there are churches in Protestantism.

* * * * * * *

In the endeavor to break away from the tryanny of Pope and Church government, men have almost broken away from Christianity, so that the leaders are now alive to the necessity of returning to first principles to restrain the very liberties they have gained.

After centuries of rigid observance of the letter of the law, the spirit of freedom made its way into Judaism and gained more rapid headway than in Christianity, because the genius of Judaism is liberty of conscience and personal responsibility. But that very freedom run wild, we have prayed and labored, and the possession of which has been hailed as a second revelation and a permanent blessing, has proved to be almost the death blow to our religion. The cry went forth that the letter of the law is not binding, the yoke of the Torah is broken, God is not a taskmaster, we are at liberty to worship according to the dictates of our conscience, and at once there was a stampede in the synagogue, there was pandemonium in the House of God. The traces had been broken, and the Individual, freed from the fetters of creed, Bible, Talmud, and rabbinical diction, gave himself the reins to form his own religion. No sabbath, no holiday, no fast or feast, no form or ceremony, was regarded as sacred and binding. The mere skeleton of a prayer, the barest outline of a sermon, sufficed for conformity to custom. Then followed a multiplication of prayer books and creeds, and the endeavor of many reformers to pose as makers of new gods and prophets of new religions until one was scarcely able to tell what Judaism was. I am not surprised that agnosticism, skepticism, and even apostasy, under the form of ethical culture, followed in the wake of the newly-gained liberties. All that confusion and inconsistency are but the natural consequences of an untried condition of absolute liberty. Freedom had almost proved to be a greater curse to Judaism than we believed to possess in slavery to the letter of the law.

I am also not surprised at the bitter denunciations of conservatives, for, not comprehending what was taking place, they magnified the evil and imagined the sacred cause to be lost.

But the evil has only been temporary—the curse has been a blessing in disguise. We have been suffering from the first paroxysm of vitality after the deadening influence of legalism had been removed. The first effects of some medicines are more painful than the disease. If you hold a pendulum to the extreme right and then let go, it will swing to the extreme left, but it will continue to swing always lessening the distance on either side of the perpendicular line, until it assumes a normal motion.

The enslavement of Judaism by obsolete form that well nigh sapped all its vitality, could lead only to a frenzied liberty, when the shackles had been broken. The extreme left wings are only the resultants of the extreme right wings. The strictest orthodoxy leads to the laxest heterodoxy. License is the reaction of slavery. But after license has spent itself, there comes a rational, beautiful, healthful freedom, under the sway of first principles. Deep-seated evils can only be removed by heroic efforts, by radical revolutions. When the new order has been firmly established, then revolution becomes a gradual evolution.

Just as a young man, after a year or so of unrestrained liberties, begins to realize that he must control himself in order to be truly free; as the freed nation finds it necessary to adopt a constitution for the protection of the general freedom, so the church or synagogue, however free and reformed, after removing all the excrescences of ages and the marks of servility after recovering from the first outbursts of independence, finds it necessary and helpful to go back to first principles. Just as Israel went from freedom to the Sinaic Revelation for the protection of its freedom, so reformed Judaism must go back to the Sinaic Revelation to preserve its religion and its liberties.

This is the new era of reformed Judaism. The freedom that has been gained, the possession of which has been demonstrated by iconoclasm, will now exert itself in behalf of reconstruction. The freedom that builds up is greater than the freedom that tears down.

Men are beginning to realize that skepticism and agnosticism are not evidences of true freedom of thought, but of freedom run wild; that ethics divorced from religion is not evidence of true independence, but rather a remnant of the reckless destruction of God and idols, of truth and fiction, of Bible and myths, of good and evil together. The truer freedom and the greater reform consist in separating the grain from the chaff and returning to first principles.

And what are those first principles? They are the fundamental truths upon which all religions have been built, and may be expressed in the following creed:

First, I believe in God.
Second, I believe in reward for good and punishment for evil.
Third, I believe in separating the sacred from the secular.
Fourth, I believe in a Sabbath for man and beast.
Fifth, I believe in filial devotion to parents.
Sixth, I believe in right to life and liberty.
Seventh, I believe in the sanctity of marriage.
Eighth, I believe in the rights of property.
Ninth, I believe in truth and honesty.
Tenth, I believe in the unselfish love of fellowmen.

This is a creed that has the sanction of divine revelation, that has stood the test of ages, to which all men can subscribe, and which is ample for all the important affairs of life. It will establish right relations between man and man and between man and God. It was the origin of Judaism, which, in course of ages, became crowded out by added laws and ceremonies. With this creed as a basis, we may well trust to the mind and heart to create beautiful and inspiring ceremonies. With this creed and code of ethics, with our festivals of freedom, confirmation, thanksgiving, New Year, and atonement, and with the aid of prayer, Bible, sermon, and song, we can give the world a simple, soul-stirring, and cheering religion that will become a living force. The lack of such a living force has been the weakness of Judaism. If we can supply it by Jews returning to first principles, we will add a source of strength to our religion and yet make it a power for universal salvation.

This view of the position of reformed Judaism has an especial interest for Temple Emanu-El. At our golden jubilee celebration during last Passover we reiterated the proclamation of freedom as the law demanded should be done in the fiftieth year. To continue in the same spirit and to carry out our text of to-day, we should pass from that freedom given in the first month (Nisan) to the Sinaic Revelation given in the third month, (Sivan;) that is, we should to-day bring the newly proclaimed freedom within the scope of the first principles revealed by God to man.

May the confirmation of these children symbolize our return to the fundamental doctrines. When these children speak the solemn words of faith and resolution, may they find a re-echo in our own hearts. Let us to-day reaffirm our own faith in the cardinal doctrines of God, man, truth, right, justice, mercy, love. Let us form again a covenant for Judaism based on the union of God and Israel, now and forever one and inseparable.

The large confirmation class and the audience of adults that listened to Dr. Silverman filled the beautiful temple.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 29—8. P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, warmer, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, continued warm, fair weather, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in the interior, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Thursday night, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. ALABAMA, showers, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, increasing southerly winds, MISSISSIPPI, showers, cooler, southerly winds, high on the coast. LOUISIANA, rain, high southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers in eastern, fair in western portion, cooler in the interior, southerly winds, high on the coast. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. TENNESSEE, showers, slightly cooler, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with showers, slightly cooler, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, cooler in western portion, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Thursday night, cooler, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, except showers in extreme southern portion, cooler in northern portion, southwesterly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA, threatening weather, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MISSOURI, showers in eastern portion, fair in western portion, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, unsettled weather, possibly showers in the early morning, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. KANSAS, threatening weather and probably showers, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, showers in the early morning, clearing Thursday, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Pensacola. An area of high pressure covers the districts east of the Mississippi River and a second high area covers the Rocky Mountain districts. A storm of moderate intensity is central in Oklahoma, and a second storm has developed north of Montana. The barometer has risen in all districts except in the Middle Atlanitc States, the rise being rapid in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen in all districts east of the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the Missouri Valley and on the southern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States the Lower Mississippi Valley; occasional showers have occurred on the Rocky Mountain slope and the Pacific coast. Rain is indicated for the Gulf States and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the weather will be fair in the other districts. Warmer weather is indicated for New-England, the Atlantic coast, and the Rocky Mountain States, and cooler weather for the central valleys. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Texas—Brenham, 4.10; Hearne, 5.20; Houston, 2.80; Huntsville, 3; Longview, 1.90; Orange, 1.50; Tyler, 1.60.

READ THIS TO-NIGHT

after the outing and the shouting. It's for Friday. Of course you'll be tired, even the Giants may be—hope not. But what of that? Here are goods you'll want at prices that will soothe your feelings as arnica balms a bruise.

WHITE GOODS

You know them, madam; the crisp, cool, clean cottons that temper the kisses of the Summer sun so delightfully.

But you never knew them at such little prices—we never did.

We have gathered these special lots for Friday. If one in ten of the women hereabout knew of them they'd not last an hour.

The entire centre aisle, from Broadway to the Rotunda, will be given over to the sale of White Goods. It is by far the most important lot of the kind ever offered in New-York. Every importer and manufacturer of note is represented in this sale.

At **12c** the yd.
India Linen, 40 in. wide, choice quality, French finish; never under 25c.

At **18c** the yd.
India Linen, 40 in., superb quality, the finest count manufactured, a beautiful material; never under 35c.

At **10c** the yd.
India Linen and Victoria Lawn, 32 in. wide; exceptional value.

At **13c** the yd.
Jones's Cambric, 1 yd. wide, French, soft finish; regularly 18c.

At **15c** the yd.
Irish hair lined Dimities, finest quality, 30 in. wide; regularly 25c.

At **10c** the yd.
Striped and plaid Lawns, most suitable for misses' and children's wear, 27 in.; regularly 15 and 20c.

At **48c** the yd.
Grass Linen, 50 in., nothing so stylish, swell, new, or scarce, finest quality; 75c grade.

At **10c** the yd.
Dot Swiss, all from St. Gall, all real Swiss. No Scotch imitations or cheap domestic fabrics; 20c. grade.
15c yd.; 25c grade.
25c yd.; 50c grade.
39c yd.; 75c grade.

And in pin and polka dots at any of these prices.

At **10c** the yd.
Plain Swiss, 30 in., the real article; imported to sell for 25c.
25c yd., imported to sell for 50c.

At **15c** the yd.
Pique, beautiful new patterns, never shown before; 25c grade.

At **25c** the yd.
Welts, 27 in. wide, 35 and 40c grades.

At **50c** the yd.
Hemstitched Lawns, 40 in., very fine, lace inserted; $1 grade.

Broadway.

SUMMER SILK FLURRY

Ahead of anything we've yet done with new, seasonable Silks. Ask any wholesaler, ask any retailer—not in thousand piece lots could you get such prices. The extra special lots are two.

1—On sale at 9 A. M.
At **25c** the yd.—200 pcs. best quality cable cord wash Silks; 50c kind.

2—On sale at 10 A. M.
At **10c** the yd.—8500 yds. best quality all-silk Japanese wash Silks; the 40c kind.

Remnants of course—stacks of them and at nearer to nothing than you've ever seen them before—two lots, **25** and **50c.**

Third Floor.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

Lengths of 2½ to 8 yds. Cheviots, Tweeds, Silk and Wool mixtures and stripes. Crepons, Serges, Cashmeres, Batiste and French challies, 50c to $1.35 grades; on Friday at **25c** yd.

In and Near Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Let two items point the moral.

Very fine Eton serge Suits in black, made by one of the best manufacturers. Some in the lot have been $22.50, now **$12.**

Serge blazer Suits, jacket has extra full sleeves, full sweep skirt, blue and black, at **$7.50.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

No woman need look twice to tell whether prices on such things are high or low. A roomful of everyday things and every one plainly marked.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
250 good fine percale Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, in pretty designs, sizes 36 to 42, **35c;** the $1 kind.

On sale at 3:30 P. M.
300 fine cambric Drawers, with wide hem and 6 pleats, **18c;** 50c kind; only three pieces to one buyer.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

OUTING FLANNELS

Handsome new designs, **4c** yd. You've paid 10c not many moons ago for no better.

32 in. striped Loraine Flannel, half wool, non-shrinking, at **18c;** 35c kind.

Tenth Street.

STRAW MATTINGS

Priced as if the Japs had been making a run on them.
$7 kind **$5** the roll.
$7.75 kind **$5.75** the roll.
$8.75 kind **$6.75** the roll.
$11.75 kind **$7.75** the roll.

Largest assortment of Art Squares and Jap Rugs we know of in town. All Oriental Rugs at two-third prices.

Third Floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

COL. MORTON HAD OTHER WORK

Kings County Reapportionment Committee Had to Adjourn Because He Was Not Present.

The joint committee of Aldermen and Supervisors which is making the reapportionment of Assembly districts in Kings County has a very difficult task before it to accomplish the purpose which the Republicans desire.

Col. Charles B. Morton, who is a strong Worth man, is the expert whom the joint committee, which consists of fourteen Republicans and two Democrats, engaged for the purpose of laying out the districts. His pay is $250 a month. When his services were required last night, the committee was told that he was in Albany looking after the interest of Jacob Worth's bill to elect the Aldermen by Senatorial districts, the bill that Mayor Schieren disapproved.

President Wallace of the Board of Aldermen presided, but the meeting had to be adjourned because Col. Morton was absent, and as he had all the data no headway could be made.

The committee had before it last night for inspection the maps which Col. Morton had fixed up, and which if carried through would give the Republicans fourteen Assembly districts out of the twenty-one to be provided.

The work of the reapportionment must be concluded by the second Tuesday in June, but as yet the committee is as far away from its main object as it was when it started in.

A Republican officeholder, in speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times last night, said: "The trouble with this joint committee is that its members are not able to deal with this matter as it should be dealt with, and they leave it to Col. Morton. Col. Morton is not the Republican Party, but he is Jacob Worth.

"Col. Morton is an old politician, and he will gerrymander the Assembly districts until there will be a hue and cry that will make him tired."

MONEY LOST BY THE CITY

Dock Board to Investigate the Leasing of a Pier.

The Dock Commissioners have discovered another peculiar lease of a pier through which the city has lost a good deal of money in the last eighteen months. The pier at the foot of East Fifth Street was leased May 1, 1891, for five years to the firm of Sheridan & Byrne, 111 Broadway, for $3,750 a year. The rental was regularly paid until eighteen months ago, when the payments stopped, but the lease was not revoked by the old Board of Dock Commissioners.

The new board canceled the lease May 13, and then learned from Mr. Byrne of the original lessees that that concern knew nothing of the lease, and never had received a cent for it. It was then found that part of the pier was used by the Hazleton Ice Company, and a representative of the company said it had paid $100 a month regularly for the pier to John E. Hoffmeyer, who, he said, was connected with the real lessees.

The Commissioners have decided to look up Mr. Hoffmeyer and find out who leased the pier under false pretenses in the first place, and who has got about $5,000 which rightfully belongs to the city.

Inquest as to Mann's Death.

Coroner O'Meagher conducted the inquest yesterday morning into the death of Solomon H. Mann, at the hands of David F. Hannigan. The first witness was Patrolman Kearns, who made the arrest. James Jackson, the messenger boy who was the first to reach the side of Mann, told how he rushed to Mann's assistance and held his head in his lap.

The jury decided that Mann came to his death as the result of a bullet fired from a pistol in the hand of David F. Hannigan.

Hannigan was remanded to the Tombs.

Mrs. Chisholm's School for Girls.

The graduation exercises of the class of '95 of Mrs. Chisholm's School for Girls, at 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Essays were read by Miss Florence Loder, the valedictorian; Miss Mildred Blanche Le Roy, and Miss Grace Armitage Wilcox. Selections were recited by Ruth Cox, Ruth Guernsey, Emily Ruby Halsey, Georgia Crossman, Agnes Durant, Marion Sinclair Keys, May Kimball, Bertha Mapes, and Gertrude Marguerite Lefler.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and the Rev. Abbott Kittredge.

The members of the school gave a dumbbell and wand drill, showing that they had been well drilled.

Europe.

NAUHEIM SPRINGS, Germany.

Hot, Salt, and Chalybeate Baths rich in Carbonic Acid. Perfect Arrangements. Saline and Alkali Drinking Springs. Graduation Works. Medico-Mechanical Institute, &c., &c.

Accommodation for 12,000. Grand park! Close proximity to forest, theatre, &c.

CURES diseases of the heart and faulty circulation, rheumatism and gout; diseases of the spine and periphery nerves; diseases of women, scrotula, &c.

Europe.

Yearly Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

108 EAST 17th ST.—Large elegant parlor, furnished; suitable doctor, dentist; few doors from Union Square.

Excursions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.

THE POPULAR

SEA BEACH ROUTE.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY
Leave Foot Whitehall Street
DECORATION DAY, MAY 30,
at 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40, and half-hourly thereafter. Last train leaves Coney Island 10:20 P. M. Round trip to Coney Island, 40 cents. Running time, 35 minutes.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Landing at the New Iron Pier Exclusively.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change: From WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. From Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., a half hour later. RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see dress parade, Government buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.,
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 2:00, 7:00 P. M. SUNDAYS AND MAY 30 ONLY, 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P. M. Extra trains May 30—6:30, 7:30 P. M.
(No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (26th St. and Broadway.)
Students may begin any time; open all Summer. Also Summer school at Asbury Park N. J.

MRS. HELBURN'S CLASSES
for children from six to twelve. Fourth year begins Oct. 7th. Circulars on application.
35 West 90th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT THOROUGHly.—Own or pupil's residence; diploma. Prof. D. FAVY, 77 West 47th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Camp Scoia, Lake George, Summer Camp for Boys. Best references. Terms moderate. Address Scofield and La Fayette, 8 West 71st St., W. H. Scofield, Princeton, '89. P. M. La Farette, Williams, '92.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) Military Academy.—Location healthful; care and instruction excellent. Send for circular to Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Principal.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LAW ADVICE ASS'N. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Judge WAUHOPE LYNN, Pres.; Hon. HENRY W. UNGER, Treas., 257 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 105, 171, 781, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 871 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,

BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.

Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.

A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.

1½ hours from New-York City.

GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

At Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening and Friday morning.

COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK,

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.

F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.

FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr.,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, until June 1. After that, Fabyan's, N. H.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN,

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Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address
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Will open about middle of June.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
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This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address
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Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1.
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One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; bread and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

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LONG BRANCH.

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Delightful location on Shrewsbury River and one mile from ocean. European Plan.
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Exceptionally large rooms, facing the sea. Table and appointments the best. Five minutes' walk from depot. Stabling. Address Box 2.

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Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
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Will Open for the Season June 20.

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Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York.
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HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
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One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let.
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NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
NOW OPEN. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel.
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Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

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NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
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SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 29.

For circulars, terms, &c., address until June 1 Post Office Box No. 1,055, PHILADELPHIA, Penn. After June 1, W. H. PARKE, Agent, HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK CITY.

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JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Rates reduced for June.
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KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.
who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. (New-York office, 1,335 Broadway, Room 4.)

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain House, Windham, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK.

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BATH BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages

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Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

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On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
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For terms and circulars, call or address
THOMAS H. BRUSH,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A special train for Long Beach will leave Long Island City Thursday, May 30th, at 1:30 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry, 15 minutes earlier.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.

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Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL,

NOW OPEN.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,

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Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.

Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two

MEMORIAL DAY EVENTS

Order of March and Those Who Will Be in the Parade.

THE CEREMONIES AT GRANT'S TOMB

Exercises at Carnegie Hall — Gov. Morton, Ex-President Harrison, and Gov. McKinley to Take Part in the Day's Ceremonies.

The principal events in the memorial celebration to-day will be a parade in the morning, ceremonies at Grant's tomb in the afternoon, and exercises at Carnegie Music Hall in the evening.

The parade, of course, to most persons, will be the main event of the day. It will be of especial interest because 8,000 schoolboys will march in the line. The parade will be reviewed at the Worth Monument in Madison Square, by ex-President Harrison, Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and the Board of Aldermen.

The Old Guard will act as the special escort to Gov. Morton. Edward P. Doherty will be Grand Marshal, and George Keating, Adjutant General, will act as chief of staff.

Local Weather Forecaster Dunn has predicted that the weather will be fair.

The line of march will be down Fifth Avenue to the Worth Monument, in Madison Square, where a marching salute will be paid the reviewing officer; thence on down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, through Washington Arch. The column will move at 9 o'clock A. M.

Gov. William McKinley of Ohio will deliver an oration at Grant's tomb at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The order of parade is as follows:

The Old Guard and Guard of Honor, escort to reviewing officer, will move from the Windsor Hotel, Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock.

The regular troops, Lieut. Col. William R. King, United States Army commanding composing the right of line and head of column, will form in West Fifty-seventh Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue.

The naval detachment of marines and sailors from the navy yard and ships in port will form in East Fifty-seventh Street, right on Fifth Avenue, and will follow the left of Lieut. Col. King's command.

The Sixty-ninth Battalion, National Guard State of New-York, will form in East Fifty-sixth Street, right resting on Fifth Avenue, and will follow the left of the naval forces.

Then will come Grand Marshal Edward P. Doherty and staff, followed by Department Commander E. J. Atkinson and staff.

The first six divisions will be made up entirely of Grand Army posts. The commanders of the division will be as follows:

First Division, Marshal John A. Butler; second, Marshal John B. Hyde; third, Marshal James M. Gano; fourth, Marshal Robert C. Phair; fifth Marshal William Riley; sixth, Marshal Pierce J. Butler; seventh, Sons of Veterans Battalion, Marshal Louis J. Dambmann; eighth, Veteran Organization, Marshal Peter Appel.

The Ninth Division will form in East Fifty-first Street. It will be commanded by Marshal Charles J. Wright. It will be made up as follows: New-York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Capt. M. J. Gulic, United States Marine Corps, Commandant; Cadet Battalion of the College of St. Francis Xavier, Capt. John Drum; St. George's Cadets, R. A. Morrison, Commander; St. Bartholomew's Cadets, Capt. John Bourke; Calvary Church Battalion, Capt. Grant McPherson; St. Peter's Cadets, Joseph McElroy, Commander; Louis Brown, Coast Artillery Commander; Church Temperance Legion, Col. B. F. Watson; Knights of Temperance, John A. Davis, Commander; First Battery Cadet Company of New-York, Capt. W. L. Hensman; Company A, First Regiment Epworth Guard, Capt. William H. Class.

The Tenth Division, Marshal George A. Gale, will consist of the First, Third, Fifth, and Ninth Regiments of the Baptist Boys' Brigades.

The Eleventh Division, Marshal R. F. Morris, will consist of the New-York Turner Cadets, St. Thomas's Temperance Cadets, Ninth Regiment Cadet Battalion; Boys' Brigade of Bethany Church, and Company F, First Regiment, Baptist Boys' Brigade.

The American Guard, Grammar School Divisions, will come next. At the head of the column will be Col. Joseph J. Little, with his aides, Charles C. Wehrum, Frank C. Conner, Eugene H. Conklin, Charles F. Homer, D. W. C. Ward, Francis A. Utter, Superintendent of Schools John Jasper, and Assistant Superintendents and Principals of schools.

The divisions will be made up as follows: First Division—Marshal Percy W. Shedd and aides; First Regiment, Col. Davis; Second Regiment, Col. Howland; Third Regiment, Col. Casey; Fourth Regiment, Col. Owens; Fifth Regiment, Col. White, and Sixth Regiment, Col. Elgas.

Second Division—Marshal, Joseph H. Byrne; Aides, G. W. Giannini, Judge Herman Botto, Martin Ray, William McCarthy, John Green. Grammar School No. 47; Harry Samuels, Grammar School No. 87; Roscoe Conkling, Grammar School No. 87; Dan Travers, Grammar School No. 67, and Joseph Shannon, Grammar School No. 67; Seventh Regiment, American Guard, Col. Walsh; Eighth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Beers; Ninth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Sieberg; Tenth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Hess; Eleventh Regiment, American Guard, Col. Whiteside; Twelfth Regiment, American Guard, Col. O'Neil; Thirteenth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Vanderbilt.

Third Division—Marshal, Edward H. Boyer, Principal Grammar School No. 87; Aides, Frank J. French, N. J. M. Vanderweide, Maffitt Smith, William Waddington, Maxwell Clapp, George Roth, George Openheimer, John Carney; Fourteenth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Gaddis; Fifteenth Regiment, American Guard, Col. John D. Robinson; Sixteenth Regiment, American Guard, Col. Ettinger.

The cruiser Cincinnati is under orders to proceed to an anchorage off Riverside Park, and to fire a salute during the exercises at Grant's tomb in the afternoon.

The meeting at Carnegie Music Hall in the evening will be for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mayor Strong will preside, and State Senator Coggeshall will be the principal orator. Among those who will occupy seats on the platform will be ex-President Harrison, Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Gen. Miles, Gen. Horace Porter, and Seth Low. A musical programme of unusual variety will be supplied by a number of well-known artists, including Miss Mabel Phipps, Miss Georgia Powers Carhart, Miss Lucia Nola, Miss Mina Schilling, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Miss Della Niven, and Messrs. Paul Morgan, Arthur C. Brown, and Heinrich Meyn.

Among other events scheduled for the day are: Annual May outing of the cash girls and boys of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; address by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton to Peter Cooper Post, No. 313, G. A. R., at Peter Cooper's grave, Greenwood Cemetery at 12 o'clock; Memorial services at St. John's College, Fordham, at 10 o'clock, where Gen. O'Beirne is to make an address; presentation of a stand of colors to the cadets of St. Joseph's Asylum, Eighty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Father Temes, and the Trustees of the Institution; dedication of the monument of the Florence Mission burial plot, Maple Grove Cemetery; outing of Chautauqua Union to Laurelton Grove, L. I.; annual reception of Phil Sheridan Association at Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, in the evening; Memorial Day services at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, at which Judge Gaynor is expected to preside; concert at the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre by the National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ross Jungnickel, beginning at 6:15 P. M.

Many of the Grand Army veterans, as soon as the parade is over, will proceed to the graves of their comrades in the various cemeteries to decorate the mounds with flowers.

Appropriate exercises were held yesterday in all the public schools.

A GREAT PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Baptist Boys' Brigade, Fraternal and Benefit Societies to Take Part.

Brooklyn will celebrate Memorial Day in its usual manner, but it is expected that the parade will be greater than in former years. There will be in line, besides the usual organizations, the Baptist Boys' Brigade, and many fraternal and benefit societies.

The line of march, on which the start will be made at 10 A. M., will be from Bedford and Division Avenues, along Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to Washington Avenue, to Atlantic and Underhill Avenues, to the Eastern Parkway, to and under the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch.

The reviewing stand will be at North Plaza Street, east of the arch, and will be in charge of Louis C. D. Homergue, and Richard McGeehin, Provost Marshal and Assistant. The column will be reviewed by Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Congressmen Dennis M. Hurley, Francis H. Wilson, Israel F. Fischer, Charles G. Bennett, and James R. Howe, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, United States Navy; Jackson Wallace, President of the Board of Aldermen, and M. J. Cummings, Chairman of the Memorial and Executive Committee.

The formation of the line will be as follows:

Grand Marshal—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.
Aides—George H. Jackson, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. Bugler—Job Smith. Headquarters Flag, Color Bearer—James Shawney. Henry A. Foster—Assistant Adjutant General. John Murphy—Judge Advocate General. Daniel Simmons—Surgeon General. Thomas B. Rutan—Quartermaster General. Alexander S. Merritt—Commissary General. Fordham C. Miles—Paymaster General. R. W. L'Hommedieu—Inspector Marshal General. Louis C. D'Homergue, Provost Marshal General. Richard McGeehin—Assistant Provost Marshal General. Thomas S. Kiernan—Chief of Cavalry. Roger B. Towner, Chief of Artillery. Le Moyne Burleigh—Chief of Engineers. John J. Ashley—Chief Medical Inspector. The Rev. Job B. Bass—Chaplain in Chief. George P. Crans—Chief of Ordnance. Henry C. Blackmar—Chief of Aides de Camp. Myron B. Bowdish—Special Aide Sons of Veterans. Assistant Marshals—John C. Hatter, Fred W. Obernier. Aides de Camp—10, Patrick Doonan; 1, Franklin B. Case, Jr.; 35, Charles Quinn; 89, John Goodwin; 122, Charles Fredericks; 187, G. M. Croissant; 187, Charles R. Seymour; 206, Edward Knox; 206, A. W. Laskowski; 207, A. J. Dyson; 207, John Robinson; 286, Robert Montgomery; 443, George Lewis; 500, Elias A. Leask.

First Division—United States Army, Batteries A and I, and Light Battery K, First United States Artillery, Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, commanding, preceeded by band.

United States Naval Battalion, Lieut. Commander H. B. Mansfield, United States Navy, commanding, preceded by band.

The Battalion Staff will be composed of Ensign F. R. Payne, United States Navy, Adjutant; Assistant Paymaster Richard Hatton, United States Navy, Commissary; Assistant Surgeon A. B. Fusey, United States Navy, Medical Officer.

Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding, and staff —Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Francis D. Hearl, Ordnance Officer; Major George R. Fowler, Surgeon; Peter H McNulty, Quartermaster; Major Bertram T. Clayton, Engineer; Major Theodore H. Babcock, Inspector Rifle Practice; Major Edward M. Grout, Judge Advocate; Capt. Charles W. Tracy, Aide de Camp; Capt. John H. Shultz, Jr., Aide de Camp.

Brigade Signal Corps, Capt. Frederick T. Leigh, commanding. Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Harry W. Michell, commanding. Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. John G. Eddy, commanding. Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Alexis C. Smith, commanding. Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. William L. Watson, commanding. Third Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, commanding.

Second Division—Grand Army of the Republic: Rankin Post, No. 10; Thalford Post, No. 3; Harry Lee Post, No. 21; German Metternich Post, No. 122; Frank Head Post, No. 16; Barbara Fritchie Post, No. 11; Mansfield Post, No. 35; James H. Perry Post, No. 89; Devin Post, No. 148; L. M. Hamilton Post, No. 152; S. F. Dupont Post, No. 187; Winchester Post, No. 197; T. S. Dakin Post, No. 206; Lloyd Garrison Post, No. 207; Cushing Post, No. 231; G. K. Warren Post, No. 286; U. S. Grant Post, No. 327; Clarence D. McKenzie Post, No. 399; Abel Smith Post, No. 435; B. T. Middleton Post, No. 500; George C. Story Post, No. 534; Henry Ward Beecher Post, No. 620; Gen. Henry W. Slocum Post, No. 28; W. W. Stephenson Post, No. 669; Moses S. Odell Post, No. 443. Ninetieth New-York Volunteers' War Veteran Association; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteer Veteran Association; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers' Association; Fourteenth New-York State Militia War Veterans' Association; First Long Island Volunteers Survivors' Association.

Third Division—Sons of Veterans.—Phil Sheridan Camp No. 115, George C. Strong Camp No. 60, S. F. Dupont Camp No. 168, R. V. Young Camp No. 20.

Brooklyn Fire Department, District Engineer John Fanning, commanding.

Fourth Division—Baptist Boys' Brigade.—Signal Corps, Cadets of St. Joseph's Home; cadets of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Boys' Brigade of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford Heights Baptist Boys' Brigade, American Guards, cadets of St. Francis De Sales, St. Francis College Cadets.

Fifth Division—Uniformed Knights of Pythias, Knights of Sherwood Forest, and Knights of St. John and Malta.

The various Grand Army posts will visit the cemeteries, where they will decorate the graves of the fallen heroes.

At Cypress Hills Cemetery Col. Lewis R. Stegman will be the orator.

Jersey City's Paraders.

JERSEY CITY, May 29.—It is expected that the parade to-morrow will surpass anything of the kind ever before held here. Six thousand men and boys will probably be in line.

The procession will be made up of the Fourth Regiment, under Col. Abernethy, a detail of 200 men of the police force, under Chief Murphy; Grand Army posts, the Union Veteran Legion, John A. Logan and W. T. Sherman Camps of the Sons of Veterans, cadets and battalions of boys from public and other schools, the Snake Hill Zouaves, three companies of Hibernian Rifles, Caledonian Clubs, Polish military companies, Knights of Sherwood Forest, Patriarchs Militant, and the city Fire Department. Lieut. Col. William B. Mason of the Fourth Regiment will be the Grand Marshal.

Many Trains to Coney Island.

To provide for the usual rush to the sea shore to-day, the Sea Beach Railway Company has prepared an elaborate schedule of boats and trains, which will leave from the foot of Whitehall Street half hourly during the entire day. Those who do not care to spend the day at West Brighton can take the Bay Ridge boat and the Sea Beach trains to Brighton and Manhattan Beaches. The Manhattan Beach trains do not connect with the Bay Ridge Ferry, therefore it is more convenient for those who wish to go from the lower part of the city to Manhattan Beach to take the Sea Beach route, which is much more direct than the tedious trip from Hunter's Point.

To Decorate the Grant Cottage.

SARATOGA, N. J., May 29.—Post McKean will, to-morrow morning, proceed to Mount McGregor, and decorate the General U. S. Grant cottage. In the afternoon Post Wheeler will conduct Memorial Day services at Greenridge Cemetery. Several prominent clergymen connected with the Baptist May anniversaries, in annual gathering here, will take part in the exercises. They include the Rev. Dr. Hiscox of Mount Vernon; the Rev. Dr. Wayland of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Henson of Chicago; and the Rev. Dr. Halsey of Oswego.

SHE SPEAKS FOR MRS. SHERWOOD

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor Believes that She Has Been Misrepresented.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor thinks that Mrs. Sherwood was entirely misrepresented in the reports which quoted her as saying many unkind things about New-York society. Speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, Mrs. Pryor said:

"No New-Yorker who knows Mrs. Sherwood will believe the current report that she, in Chicago, availed herself of her position as lecturer to vilify and slander the city where she has worked for thirty years and where she is universally esteemed. I knew from my knowledge of her that the story was false. I now know, from testimony which I received from Chicago, that I was right.

"If Mrs. Sherwood chose to say that the dwellers in high places in this city have not always been exemplars of the highest culture and purest morals, she recorded a sad fact of a few, and not the characteristics of our best society. Bishop Huntington and Bishop Potter have spoken and written fearlessly and emphatically on the same line, and who will dare to assert that they have written falsely?

"As to Mrs. Sherwood, she is now in Chicago, and the delicate shadings and subtleties of her wit may have been taken au grand serieuse by some one dense listener. By the audience at large she was understood. No efforts of this reporter will avail to shake our faith in the loyalty of the clear-headed, large-hearted, open-handed woman whom we know so well, and who, when her toilsome journey is over, will find when she returns to us the welcome of true old friends."

Charged with Robbing Kelly.

Adolf Steffin, one of the proprietors of the saloon in the Pacific Hotel, 33 Bowery, was held in $2,000 bail in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of robbing Bernard J. Kelly of $2,000.

Kelly, who lives at 1,248 Vanderbilt Avenue, said he was robbed of the money in the saloon Tuesday morning while intoxicated. He told Justice Grady he saw Steffin take the money, but was too drunk to realize what he was doing just then. Steffin denies the robbery.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester is at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. J. Howard Biles of Glasgow and Col. A. L. Rives of Virginia are at the Everett.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Lieut. Gov. J. A. Chapleau of Quebec are at the Brunswick.

—Gov. William McKinley of Ohio, Gen. E. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., and George W. Smalley are at the Windsor.

—Edward J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to England, and Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago are at the Clarendon.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and the Marchioness de Pinar del Rio of Havana are at the Fifth Avenue.

DELAY IN PRISON CASES

Better Methods for the Disposal of Criminal Business Needed.

PRESENTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY

District Attorney Compliments the Members of the Jury Upon Their Close Attention to Business.

The outgoing Grand Jury and District Attorney Fellows combined their forces yesterday to call attention to the urgent necessity for improved methods to facilitate the disposal of the criminal business of the county. The Grand Jury handed up two presentments.

One was in relation to the Dinean case, in which an effort was made to spirit away witnesses against Thomas P. Dinean, the Police Court Clerk, who is indicted for bribery in an election case.

The Grand Jury said it was convinced that such an effort had been made, but the evidence before it was not of a nature to warrant the finding of an indictment. The jury urged, however, that the June Grand Jury take up the work where it had been compelled to leave off.

The second presentment dealt with the question of improved methods for getting the criminal work of the county disposed of. The presentment says:

We find there are confined in the City Prison persons accused of the crime of homicide in fourteen cases, some of which crimes occurred as long as a year ago, namely:

One case in November, 1894, Bernard Foglia; January, 1895, one case, John J. Malone; February, 1895, five cases, Francesco Borcia, Charles Bacher, Timothy D. Murphy, Bridget Ryan, and Margaret White; March, 1895, two cases, Mary Martin and Mario Nino; April, 1895, two cases, Domenico Caladond and Clara Gregory; May, 1895, two cases, Solomon A. Mann and Louisa Steinmetz.

In the interests of justice, as well as humanity, it is desirable that cases of this class should be disposed of as soon as the facilities of the District Attorney's office and the courts make it possible.

The Grand Jury recommended that in such cases no adjournment should be allowed by the courts, unless exceptional circumstances demanded it. The presentment continues:

This condition should be exacted particularly in cases where children are witnesses or the ones accused, and every effort should be made to keep the children away from the influences of older criminals.

The Grand Jury pays a warm tribute to the work of Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry and his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, saying, among other things:

After a careful examination of its building, system, work, and records, the Grand Jury do not hesitate to commend the society as a valuable adjunct to the City Government, and as justly entitled to the confidence and support of its officers, of the courts, and of the public.

The presentment closed with the recommendation that prison cases be given the preference over all others.

When the presentment had been read, District Attorney Fellows arose and, addressing Recorder Goff, said:

The work of this Grand Jury which are about to be dismissed deserves special mention, because they have performed their task with peculiar credit and diligence. They have differed from other Grand Juries in attending each day most carefully to the whole day's calendar, having not been unnoticed, as your Honor well knows, this has not been the practice of other Grand Juries, who have suffered their witnesses to come and go each day without often getting a hearing for two weeks or more. As most of the witnesses are day laborers who depend for their living upon the earnings of each day, this has been a great hardship, and it is well that this Grand Jury, in this matter, have consented to follow the advice of Mr. Battle, the assistant who has charge of the indictment bureau.

Another departure of equal importance in the record of this Grand Jury is that they have shown themselves obedient to the mandates of the law in persistently seeking and following the advice of the District Attorney, the officer who has been specially designated by the Constitution of this State to be the legal adviser and helper of the members of the Grand Jury. That jury, your Honor, may be always trusted to go astray which ignores and despises the advice of the District Attorney, to whom they are bound to look for proper advice.

Col. Fellows then praised his predecessor, De Lancey Nicoll, very warmly, but said that in spite of Mr. Nicoll's fine work he had to leave over 900 untried indictments behind, because he had no facilities to dispose of them.

"Ever since my advent," Col. Fellows said, "we have been running still further behind, simply because the courts cannot dispose of the business. The courts are not as numerous as they should be."

Col. Fellows pointed out that Chicago, with 500,000 residents less than this city, has eight criminal courts constantly in operation, whereas this city has only three.

Recorder Goff thanked the Grand Jury and then discharged the members.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS WRONG

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn Settles a Dispute.

Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn has written a lengthy opinion regarding the issue made by the Civil Service Commissioners as to the appointments made by the city officials since Jan. 1. They held that all such positions filled outside of the civil service regulations were filled in violation of law, and they called upon the City Auditor not to pay their incumbents. Mr. McDonald writes:

It follows consistently with the decision of Justice Herrick, and according to my own judgment, that the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission has no more right now than in 1894 to determine whether it is practicable to fill a given position in the present schedules by competitive examination; and finding such position to be upon Schedule A, the non-competitive schedule, thereupon to determine that it should be in Schedule B, the competitive schedule, and to refuse to recognize the holder of the position or his right to his salary. I think that the Mayor remains as in the past, and until further legislation to a different effect, the judge, generally speaking, of what positions are not practicable to be filled by competitive examination, and which should be placed in a non-competitive schedule. At least, within the limits of reasonable judgment and good faith he has been and is probably the absolute and final judge of that matter.

City Auditor Sutton and Controller Palmer will now pass the accounts, and the clerks will be paid.

A Doctor's Son in Disgrace.

Arthur Reisig, son of Dr. Richard Reisig of 438 Central Park West, was arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Police Court, charged with forgery. The complainant was Louis F. Loeffler, a wine merchant of 365 First Avenue. He said that Reisig left an order for a small amount of wine on Thursday of last week and tendered in payment a check for $10 drawn on the Bank of the Metropolis, to the order of Dr. Richard Reisig. The check bore the signature of J. G. Spino and was properly indorsed.

The check proved worthless, and Dr. Reisig refused to make it good. He said his son had disgraced him and he would let the law take its course. Arthur was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Nurses Graduated in Brooklyn.

The annual commencement exercises of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital and Training School for Nurses were held in the hospital, in Cumberland Street, last evening. There were thirteen graduates. They were Miss Hollie F. Gibson, Miss Harriet C. Shepard, Miss Ada K. Harned, Miss Edith A. Lampman, Miss Mamie A. Palmer, Miss Harriet E. Merchant, Miss Julia A. Smith, Miss Eunice L. Chard, Miss Susie E. Waring, Miss Amanda A. K. Von Brodzinski, Miss Matilda E. Hoffman, Miss Bessie F. Barss, and Miss Rose Isherwood.

Tried Suicide, Now She's a Bride.

Frida Gressheimer, a Polish girl, who attempted suicide at her sister's home, 202 East Twenty-fifth Street, last Sunday, was married yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, to Frederick Weinning of this city. The Rev. Father Kelly of the Church of St. John the Evangelist performed the ceremony. Justice Ryan arranged the marriage.

This Burglar Wanted in Worcester.

Detectives Evenhoe and Vallely of the Central Office took to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday John Gillespie, alias John Franklin, one of the best-known burglars in the country. He is wanted in Worcester, Mass., where he has committed a number of burglaries lately.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson Coming Here to Take Charge of Grand Trunk.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the recently elected President of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is coming to this country to make a thorough examination of that property. He will be here in about two weeks, and it is expected that he will remain in Canada for a year or more. The entire Grand Trunk system will probably be reorganized.

The new President of the unfortunate Grand Trunk is a man of high social and financial standing in England. It was the assurance that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was willing to take hold of the property and try to build it up that caused the stockholders to unite in turning out the old Board of Directors as well as the President, Sir Henry Tyler.

Sir Charles was graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1853, and soon afterward entered the government service as a clerk in the Treasury. At one period he was acting private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield. He has held many important fiduciary offices under the British Government, including that of Controller of the National Debt office. He was one of the representatives of Great Britain on the Council of the Suez Canal. In 1878 he became Finance Minister for Egypt, and subsequently he was appointed President of the International Commission of Liquidation in Egypt. In 1881 he was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with France; in 1885 a delegate for drawing up an act relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal, and in 1892 he was one of the delegates at the Monetary Conference at Brussels.

Last year Sir Charles came to this country as the special representative of the foreign holders of Central Pacific Railroad securities, and he made a careful and searching investigation of Central Pacific affairs. A synopsis of his report has already been published.

The Prescott and Arizona Suit.

An opinion was handed down by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in which he holds that it is not necessary nor the practice of the courts to require security from the plaintiff for each of the defendants in a suit when they all appear by the same attorney. He compels the plaintiff, however, to give security as a foreign corporation to the amount of $1,000, without prejudice to the defendants asking further security if disbursements in the case approaching that sum have been made.

The suit is one for $8,250,000, brought by the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and Cecil Baring and Russell Sage, and John J. McCook and George F. Crane, executors and trustees under the last will of George C. Magoun, deceased.

The action is brought under the act of Congress relating to trade and commerce known as the anti-trust law, and is for treble the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the alleged violations of this law on the part of the defendants.

Western Freight Pool.

CHICAGO, May 29.—After a meeting, which practically lasted all day to-day, the members of the Western Freight Pool, who convened yesterday, finally entered into an agreement which is virtually the same as the old one. It is for one year and can only be broken by giving 60 days notice from March 31, 1896. The agreement provides that in the event of a disagreement the matter in dispute is to be referred to a committee of three, the chairman to be one of the committee. All day was spent trying to adjust matters by arbitration, especially the claims made by the Missouri Pacific for a larger percentage, but the matter was not fixed and will be taken up again to-morrow. The Iron Mountain Road suspended the notice given Tuesday to withdraw from the pool if its claims were not allowed. The only new feature of the agreement is that of reference to a committee, and in the future if differences cannot be adjusted it will be the same old story and the pool will break up. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning to consider some passenger matters, and the matter of rates to the Ohio and Lower Mississippi territory.

West-Bound Passenger Situation.

Nearly all of the trunk lines have subscribed to the new agreement regulating the passenger business west-bound from the Atlantic coast to Chicago and other Western points. This agreement provides for the abolition of commissions. Should the New-England lines determine to co-operate or act in harmony with the trunk lines in this matter, the anti-commission rule may go into effect not later than July 1. Some of the New-England roads, it is believed, favor more stringent measures than have been adopted by the trunk lines.

Steinway Road Enters Flushing.

The Steinway Railroad Company enters Flushing to-day. The last work was done last night, making the connection complete, and to-day the line will be in active operation between Long Island City and Flushing. The application of the Steinway company for entrance into Flushing was granted Oct. 30, 1894, and at that time the company declared that it would be operating a through service by June 1. By the terms of the franchise the fare between way stations is 5 cents, and 10 cents between Long Island City and Flushing.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

As the result of an agreement reached by the Chicago and Alton, Wabash, Vandalia, and Illinois Central, the passenger rate between East St. Louis and Chicago has been reduced from $7.25 to $4. This rate, which applies in both directions and over all lines will remain in force until all danger of scalpers manipulating excursion tickets is passed.

—To accommodate delegates and visitors to the second International Conference of the Epworth League, which will be held in Chattanooga June 27 to 30, the Shenandoah Valley route will run special trains through from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington to Chattanooga.

—Officers of the Manhattan Railway Company say that there is no foundation for the reports that electricity is to be applied to the elevated railroad motors.

—Simon Borg, President of the Susquehanna and Western, is authority for the statement that all interest on the bonds due June 1 will be paid.

—The sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad under a decree of the court has been postponed until Oct. 17.

—Gross earnings of the entire Atchison system for the third week in May show an increase of $114,430.

Saltonstall—Parrot.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 29.—Miss Parrot, daughter of Abraham Parrot, and descendant of Sir Richard Tounley of Revolutionary fame, was married this evening to Henry L. Saltonstall of New-York. The wedding was performed at the home of the bride's sister, 211 South Broad Street.

The bridegroom is a descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came to America in the Arabella, and was one of the patentees of the Colony of Connecticut.

C. S. Miller of London, England, was the best man, and John D. Miller of London, S. B. Parrot of Elizabeth, G. Y. Wendell of Boston, and Charles Brown of Elizabeth were the ushers. Miss Isabella Tichnor of Irvington was the maid of honor.

Jefferson—Mulcahy.

NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—Miss Florence Mulcahy, daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Mulcahy, was married to Arthur G. Jefferson at noon to-day at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Richard M. Sherman. Miss Katherine Mahon was the maid of honor. Messrs. Edward Soutar, William Sisserson, L. A. Pollock, and Frederick Nangy were ushers. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of brown wool and velvet, with hat to match of brown chiffon. The bride and maid of honor carried large bunches of white and cream white rosebuds. An informal reception followed at the bride's home.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY ARRIVES HERE

He Will Act as Correspondent for The London Times.

George W. Smalley, who for many years was the foreign correspondent of The New-York Tribune in London, arrived here yesterday on the Teutonic.

He has come to this city to act as correspondent for The London Times. Mr. Smalley, when visited yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"I have come home to perform a most agreeable duty. I shall act as American correspondent for The Times, and hope to be able to give the English people a better idea of us than they have ever had. They have for us, as we have for them, a most kindly feeling, but they have not the same knowledge of us that we have of them.

"The field that I am about to enter is practically a new one, as it has never been covered to any extent by English newspapers. The English are anxious to learn of us, our ways, and doings, and The Times thinks it well to give to them the opportunity to do so. My correspondence will be somewhat similar to that which I have sent from the other side.

"I shall take a short rest before I begin my work, and then I shall enter upon it and use both the cable and letters to inform them over there about ourselves and our affairs of consequence. I am pleased with the opportunity to enlighten them in many respects about our country, and believe that before long other English and European dailies will follow the course that The Times has pursued. It will be a good thing for both countries. The more we understand each other the closer our relations will become."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Gen. Earle's Lawn Party.—Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle will give a Washington lawn party on his grounds surrounding the Jumel mansion on Washington Heights, West One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, just east of King's Bridge Road, and known as Earle Cliff, on the afternoon of June 17. The entertainment is to be given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, of which the Rev. John T. Patey is rector.

—Yachting Party To-day.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin will take a large party up the Sound to-day on their steam yacht Almy. The yacht will be handsomely decorated with bunting, and an orchestra will be in attendance. The guests will meet this morning at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River, at 10:30 o'clock. Among the guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Cammann, Mr. and Mrs. De Courcey Ireland, Miss Alice McKim, Winthrop McKim, and Miss Gallatin.

—Memorial Day House Parties.—There will be several large house parties in the country to-day. All the large houses near Westbury, Hempstead, and Cedarhurst, L. I., will entertain guests. The Micheaux Club will have a bicycle run from Rutherford, N. J., to Summit, N. J., where the members will be entertained at luncheon by Louis Keller. Golf will be played at the Westchester Country Club and at the Golf Club on Staten Island.

—Norrie-Barbey Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Ethel Barbey, daughter of Mr. Henry T. Barbey of this city, to A. Lanfear Norrie will take place in the American Church in Paris on June 15. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, who have been spending the Winter in Paris, will return to this country soon after their son's wedding and open their country place at New-London, Conn., for the Summer.

—Miss A. L. Barney Engaged.—The engagement has been announced of Miss A. L. Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney of this city, to Reginald S. Jaffray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray of Willowbrook, Irvington-on-the-Hudson. No time has been set for the wedding.

—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot.—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot have taken rooms at the Ocean House, Newport, for the Summer.

—Gone to the Catskills.—Mrs. James H. Lewis has gone to her cottage in the Catskills, and in July she will go to Narragansett Pier. Later she will visit Seabright, N. J.

—J. W. Mackay, Jr., in Town.—John W. Mackay, Jr., who recently arrived here from England, will remain in town only for a short time. He will soon go back to London for the season there, and later he will return to this country for the season at Newport.

—Coming Home from Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lanmann Bull, who have been spending the last three months abroad, will return home early in June and open their country place, The Homestead, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

—Their Country House Opened.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Sands and the Misses Sands of East Thirty-third Street have opened their country place, The Poplars, at Lenox, Mass.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Awning in front of A. Much's fruit store, northeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; damage, $5.
2:40 A. M.—135 Ninth Avenue; dwelling of Mary Dick; damage, $50.
7:45 A. M.—Awning, 2,771 Eighth Avenue; Stephen Moorehouse, grocery; damage, trifling.
9:05 A. M.—109 West Eighty-fifth Street; William Manburg, dwelling; damage, slight.
10:45 A. M.—382 Hudson Street; Spot Cash Furniture Company; damage, $500.
11:35 A. M.—Awning, 104 Stanton Street; David Subin; damage, $25.
4:15 P. M.—Pier 10, East River; damage, slight.
5 P. M.—215 Front Street; Middleton & Carman, fish dealers; damage, trifling.
6:15 P. M.—836 Broadway; Mitchell & Vance; damage, $16.
6:30 P. M.—1,368 Avenue A; Charles Polakhek and others; damage, $3,100.

Flint's Fine Furniture

COUNTRY HOUSE

Colonial Pieces

For the parlor, slim-legged tables and chairs, with the simplicity and grace of Grecian art; marquetrie cabinets and tables, low, bow-legged —picturesque as if old Dutch designers had thought them out.

For the dining room, aristocrats, gleaming with rare, honest mahogany beauty.

For the bedroom, quaint four-posters, odd-shaped bureaus—a host of delightful fancies in summery lightwood dress.

As substantial and made-to-last as the old antiques themselves.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Factory: 154 and 156 West 19th Street.

Stores closed to-day.

Our clothes are better than ever before, and prices are lower —an almost unbelievable combination, due to less tariff and more know-how.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 324 St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Two caucuses for to-morrow afternoon were called yesterday for the nom

Thursday
May 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

LAURELS FOR ST. LOUIS

The New American-Built American Line Steamship Reaches Her Pier.

A MOST SATISFACTORY TRIAL RUN

Fog Delayed, but the New Liner Behaved Well in Every Respect—Will Be Open to Inspection Monday.

The splendid new American Line steamship St. Louis—the third largest ship afloat and the biggest and finest vessel ever built in the United States—reached New-York on her maiden voyage yesterday. The St. Louis was built by the Cramps, in Philadelphia, and was launched Nov. 12, 1894. She started last week on her trial trip down the Delaware from the yard of the builders. She was delayed by fog, and was compelled to anchor a long time inside the Capes. She left the Breakwater, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, Monday, for New-York, carrying representatives of the Cramps, of the United States Government, of the various firms that had supplied the materials for her construction under contract, and a few friends of the builders, together with a number of artisans and a selected crew.

The St. Louis was seen by the Observer at Fire Island yesterday morning. She was then coming north, but soon turned and steamed to the east, and was lost to sight. Half an hour after noon she was again sighted, this time considerably south of Fire Island, and steaming west rapidly.

From this point the St. Louis ran straight for New-York, reaching the American Line pier, foot of Fulton Street, at 4 P. M. As she passed Quarantine and came up the bay and the North River, the beautiful American queen of the merchant marine was vociferously greeted by the whistles of hundreds of tugs and ferryboats, and steam craft of every description.

Few persons were admitted to the pier to greet the new steamship, as it is the intention of the company to throw her formally open to the press on Saturday, at noon, and to the public on Monday. On Monday there will be charged 25 cents admittance, and the money collected will be divided among the Pilots' Benevolent Association and the marine charities of New-York.

On the arrival of the St. Louis at her pier the following official statement was furnished by the company in regard to the trip from the Delaware Capes to this city:

The St. Louis left the Capes of the Delaware on her builders' sea trial Monday morning at daylight, after having adjusted her compasses. She has steamed constantly sixty hours at varying speeds to thoroughly test her engines, boilers, and all the auxiliaries. The result has been most satisfactory to builders and owners—not a warm bearing or a hitch. No attempt was made to attain her highest speed. The trip was for the purpose of putting everything in order for her initial trip to Southampton on June 5. There was much fog the first two days.

One of those on board told a reporter for The New-York Times that Monday night the ship developed over 21 knots during a period of two hours. She was in charge of Capt. William G. Randle.

The St. Louis averaged 20 knots an hour on her trip. She was tried at all speeds, her propellers averaging seventy to eight-five revolutions per minute.

C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, said yesterday that he did not care to predict anything in regard to her speed more than that he was confident it would suit the American people.

"The trip was made for two reasons," explained Mr. Griscom. "The builders wished to test the ship, and the owners wanted to be sure the machinery was in perfect order. The chief engineer informs me that he kept up a nominal pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and that the machinery worked beautifully. The builder's certificate will be delivered to the Government to-day, and the ship will be registered to-morrow."

One of the passengers said that between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning the vessel made 22¾ knots. There were 150 passengers on board, many of them being the heads of the departments in the Cramps' shipyard. Edwin S. Cramp had charge of the ship. While off Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday afternoon the Paris passed them going out. The Paris saluted with whistles and ran up her house flags and dipped colors.

The St. Louis made a fine sight coming up the river. She looked a good deal like the monster new Cunarders, the Campania and Lucania, with her straight bow and her two large smokestacks. She rode the water in beautiful shape, her red waterline showing several feet above the waves. She swung around easily and was put into the dock without any mishap. She had that look of simplicity and stability and sturdiness that characterizes the appearance of the Campania and Lucania. The St. Louis does not look the least bit like the Paris and New-York, of the American Line, both of which have three smokestacks.

The St. Louis is longer than teh Paris and New-York. Her principal dimensions are:

Length over all	554 feet
Length on load-water line	536 feet
Extreme beam	63 feet
Depth of hold	42 feet
Draught of water	26 feet
Gross register	11,000 tons

The St. Louis has six decks and nine watertight compartments. The displacement, at 26 feet draught, is nearly 16,000 tons. The Paris measures 528 feet on the load-water line, and registers, gross, 10,500 tons.

From stem to stern the St. Louis is of American manufacture. The hull is built entirely of steel, and the outer plates are overlapped, so as to give greater strength without in any degree impairing the capacity of the big ship for speed.

The promenade deck extends the entire length of the vessel, and, like all the decks, is covered with wood planking.

Two especial characteristics of the St. Louis are her boilers and her interior furnishings.

The boilers are of the most modern and powerful kind. They are of the type known as quadruple expansion, and were built to give a total of 20,000 horse power, as against the 18,000 horse power of the Paris. Each engine has four cylinders of, respectively, 36, 50, 71, and 100 inches diameter. The piston stroke is 60 inches. There are six steel double-end boilers, each 20 feet long and 15 feet 7½ inches in diameter. They furnish steam at 200 pounds' pressure. There are forty-eight Purves furnaces, each 39 inches in diameter, fitted with Lewis patent tubes. In all, there are 830 square feet of grate surface and 30,000 square feet of heating surface. The eccentric straps, crank shafts, and connecting rods are of forged steel, and the piston rods are of ingot steel. The valve gear is of the link type, and is controlled by a steam cylinder and also by an auxiliary hand gear. The columns are of cast steel, with forked bottoms. The thrust shafts are horseshoe shaped and are 13 feet long. The line shafting is of forged steel, and the bearings of cast iron. The air pumps are attached, bnt the condensers are independent.

The St. Louis was not designed to beat the world in point of speed. The idea was to build a ship that would beat the Paris and the New-York of the same line. Whatever the St. Louis may do in actual practice, she was not constructed with the purpose of going faster than the Campania or Lucania. The Campania has 30,000 indicated horse power, which is one-third more than the horse power of the St. Louis.

The St. Louis has twin screws. The Paris and New-York were the pioneers of that type, but in the present vessel the Cramps have built out the hull to support the shaft bearings. The hull of the St. Louis is built out in a horizontal web to a steel frame, having both bosses cast in one piece, weighing about 68,000 pounds. The peculiar sloping of the keel gives the vessel a decidedly fishlike appearance at the stern.

Of the St. Louis Mr. Charles H. Cramp said: "No foreign materials entered into the construction of the hull. It is of American model and design, of American material, and has been built by American skill and muscle. The existing tariff law gave us the privilege of importing free of duty all plates, tees, beams, angles, wire rope, and composition metal that might be needed in her construction. But we did not take advantage of the law. On the contrary, we placed every order with American rolling mills, forges, and foundries." The plating of the St. Louis is of steel, three-quarters of an inch thick, and the frames and beams are channel shaped. The hull has a double bottom, with a space of 54 inches between the platings. This space may be used for water ballast, but was designed merely to give additional safety, and will probably be used very seldom for water ballast.

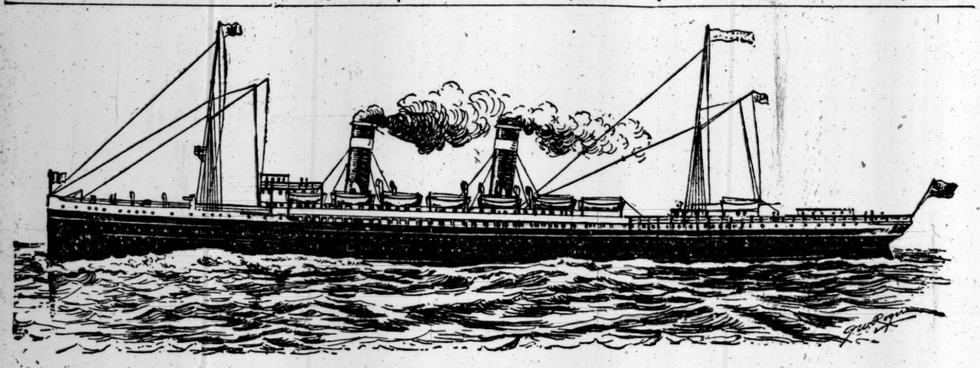
There are nine water-tight compartments, without any openings or doors whatsoever in the intervening bulkheads.

"This feature," said Mr. Cramp, "completely eliminates the human factor, and, by preventing the leaving open of bulkhead doors in cases of emergency, renders the ship absolutely unsinkable. More than that, if cut in two, it is not too much to say the separated halves would float independently of each other."

Although so very far from the clipper type of the Paris and New-York, the St. Louis has curving and graceful lines. There is considerable rise to the sides, even amidships. Forward of amidships the lines are unusually fine, and the lines are easy at the stern. There is a sharp sheer forward.

The St. Louis's interior furnishings will not be seen until Saturday. They are said to exceed in cost and beauty anything of the sort afloat. There are accommodations for 350 passengers in the first cabin, 250 in the second cabin, and 900 in the steerage. The arrangements of berths and saloons and the fittings and decorations embody American ideas of comfort, and differ from the prevailing styles in European-built steamships. There are more apartments and staterooms en suite above the promenade deck than on any other steamship. The larger apartments have private baths. The first-class passenger saloon is on the upper deck, forward, lighted by a large dome. The first-class sleeping accommodations are confined to the midship section. The steerage accommodations are at both ends of the vessel. The first-class smoking room is on the promenade deck. The decorations are in white and gold.

In recognition of the courtesy of the American Line in the bestowal of the name St. Louis on the first transatlantic steamship of American material and workmanship, the citizens of St. Louis, through Mayor Walbridge and a committee, have presented to the beautiful steamship finely bound libraries for the first and second cabins. The citizens of St. Louis have also given ten ornamental glass windows for the first cabin library room, and a full set of flags, including the American ensign and the house flag in silk, and a burgee bearing the name St. Louis.



AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS.
Reached her pier in this city yesterday after a successful trial run.

NO NEW DISTILLING COMPANY

The Story that One is to be Started Denied by the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The report sent out from Cincinnati last night that a new distilling company was to be started there with ex-Treasurer Hobart of the Whisky Trust at its head, is flatly denied by those in this city who are in a position to know the facts. It is said to be a mere stock-jobbing story, started by the old Directors, who are, as is well known, on the bear side of the market. Levy Mayer, counsel for the New-York stockholders, pronounced the story an absurdity on its face.

"You can hardly start a new distilling company on two distilleries," said he this morning. "It is not true that I went to Cincinnati to try and get these two distilleries into the trust. My business was of an entirely different nature."

Mr. Hobart and his counsel spent the entire day yesterday in consultation with Levy Mayer. It is believed that a settlement has been effected by which the ex-Treasurer will pay all claims against him made in the various suits filed by Gen. McNulta, and thus clear his skirts of the whole affair. Mr. Mayer would neither deny nor affirm this when asked about it.

Arrivals on the Teutonic.

Among those who arrived from Europe on the White Star steamer Teutonic yesterday were W. W. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, W. P. Callaghan, Duncan Ewen Cameron, Miss Henry-Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fairchild, W. H. Glover, Frank Hargreaves, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hitchings, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hoyt, Gen. and Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick, the Baroness von Luttwitz, the Right Rev. W. W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Padelford, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Payne, Col. William Root, Prof. Henry A. Ward, and G. M. Williamson.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

Four of the Most Important Bills Made Laws Yesterday.

THE RAINES BLANKET-BALLOT PLAN

State Savings Banks Given Much More Latitude in Making Investments of Money Deposited with Them.

ALBANY, May 29.—Gov. Morton to-day signed many bills which are of general interest and importance to the entire State. Several of the more important measures passed at the session were to-day made laws. The list signed includes:

The Raines Ballot bill.
The Tax Rate bill.
The General Appropriations bill.
The bill enlarging the list of securities in which savings banks deposits may be invested.

The chief provisions of the Raines Ballot bill have been heretofore given in The New-York Times. It provides for a blanket ballot, and the illiterate voters may take two of the election officers of different political parties into the voting booth to help them mark the ballot. These two provisions, and more particularly the one which fixes the arrangement of names on the official ballot, were opposed during the session by the City and Good Government Clubs of New-York City. They prepared a bill of their own, which was introduced by Assemblyman Sanger.

Since the Legislature adjourned the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs has kept up the fight in an effort to kill the Raines bill. A hearing was demanded, at which it might orally object to the bill and ask Gov. Morton not to sign it. This was denied, and the council was requested, if it had objections to make, to file a typewritten brief, which would receive careful consideration. This was not done. Four or five days elapsed without any word from the council, and this morning bright and early, Gov. Morton signed his name to the bill. About thirty minutes later there came a letter from the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs with reference to the protest which it was proposed to make. Of course it was too late.

The Savings Bank bill, which became a law to-day, is one which has in its essential features been before several Legislatures, and has been the subject of much discussion on the part of officials and depositors in those institutions. There has been a wide difference of opinion as to the merits of the bill which became a law to-day. The sections which have provoked these differences of opinion provide that savings bank deposits and the income derived from them may be invested:

In the stocks or bonds or interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, issued in pursuance of the authority of the Legislature of such State, as a bond or obligation or interest-bearing security for the funding or settlement of any previous obligation of such State theretofore in default, and on which said funding or settlement obligation or other bonds or interest-bearing obligations of such State, or of any State, issued in pursuance of legislative authority as aforesaid, and on which there has been no default in the payment of either principal or interest since the issuance thereof.

In the stocks or bonds of any city, county, town, or village school district bonds, and union free school district bonds issued for school purposes, or in the interest-bearing obligations of any city or county of this State, issued pursuant to the authority of any law of the State for the payment of which the faith and credit of the municipality issuing them are pledged.

In the stocks or bonds of the following cities: Boston, Worcester, Cambridge, Lowell, and Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts; St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo, in the State of Ohio; Detroit and Grand Rapids, in the State of Michigan; Providence in the State of Rhode Island; New-Haven and Hartford, in the State of Connecticut; Portland, in the State of Maine; Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Reading, and Scranton, in the State of Pennsylvania; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota; Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin; Louisville, in the State of Kentucky; Paterson and Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey; Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. If at any time the indebtedness of any of said cities, less its water debt and sinking fund, shall exceed 7 per centum of its valuation for purposes of taxation, its bonds and stocks shall thereafter, and until such indebtedness shall be reduced to 7 per centum of the valuation for the purposes of taxation, cease to be an authorized investment for the moneys of savings banks, but the Superintendent of the Banking Department may, in his discretion, require any savings bank to sell such bonds or stocks of said city as may have been purchased prior to said increase of debt.

The Appropriation bill carries $5,054,676.67 and is the usual act providing for the salaries of State officials and for the general support of the State Government. It includes the following items:

State prisons	$625,000
Kenyaewan State Hospital	50,000
The National Guard	430,000
The Naval Militia	25,000
Soldiers' Home	160,000
State Reformatory	200,000
State Board of Health	35,000
Deaf and dumb, (various institutions)	227,400
Blind, at various institutions	85,000
Craig Colony for Epileptics	40,000
Industrial school at Rochester	175,000
Houses of refuge for women	100,000

The total carried by this bill is somewhat larger than was the amount last year. This total of $5,054,676.67 mentioned before is exclusive of the amount payable from the free school fund, which is $3,500,000. This item appears in the bill signed to-day as "for the support of the common schools of the State." Exclusive of this public school item, the General Appropriation bill of last year carried $5,028,928.67, which was $25,750 less than this year's bill.

The Governor also signed the so-called "Barber's bill" this forenoon. It makes it a misdemeanor for any barber to shave or cut hair for customers at any regular place of business on Sundays. Exception is made in New-York City and Saratoga, where barbering may be carried on on Sundays up to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour shaving or haircutting in shops becomes a misdemeanor.

He Wants to Earn His Money.

Supervisor John Ryder appeared before Mayor Schieren in Brooklyn yesterday, and opposed the amended Flatlands annexation bill. He said that if it became a law, he and other Supervisors would receive a year's salary without having done anything to earn it. Supervisor Ryder has been known for years as "Honest John Ryder."

In Memory of Moore.

The Gaelic Society of this city celebrated last evening the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, the poet, with exercises in the Mott Memorial Room, 64 Madison Avenue.

QUAKERS ON HISTORIC GROUND

At the Flushing Meeting Marianna W. Chapman Tells of Woman's Position Among the Friends.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 29.—The Quakers, to the number of more than 1,000, took possession of the village this morning and retained it until the close of their services this afternoon. New-York City contributed a large contingent.

The morning meeting was devoted to matters of an informal character. The afternoon session was called to order by the Chairman, Robert Haviland, who made a short address of welcome and then introduced James Wood, who read a historical sketch. He was followed by Marianna W. Chapman, who delivered an address on the position of women in the Society of Friends. Among other things she said:

The position of the society in regard to the public ministry of women is in advance of all other churches. To-day girls who have been born in the Society of Friends recognize with surprise, as they grow older, the disabilities of women in other religious denominations. There has been no bar before their doors, no conscious restraint that did not extend to men and women alike. Their fathers never established a school for boys and none for girls. From the first, Friends insist on universal education. Some time between 1650 and 1670, a Friend named Christopher Taylor opened a boarding school for girls and boys at Waltham Abbey, in Essex, afterward at Edmonton.

Another striking departure was the omission of the promise of obedience from the marriage service. It occasioned no disaster. None the less were they loving wives and tender mothers. As early as 1655 there are records of women Friends as preachers. In the earliest history only men held meetings for business, but as early as 1691 the men encouraged the women to do the same. This was the chivalry for which the world had waited. Do not let us assume that it was even then wholly new in thought, for it was as old as Pluto's republic. But here were the first men who stood for it.

Aaron M. Powell then read a paper entitled "What Friends Have Done for the World." The meetings were marked by the simplicity usual to the Quaker faith, and were more largely attended than have been those of many previous years. Among the Friends present were Titus Merrill of New-York, a descendant of the old Titus family of Flushing, and now sixty-eight years old; Henry J. Haviland of East Park, N. Y., a descendant of Benjamin Haviland, who lived near Flushing in 1600; W. Wilmore, of Poplar Ridge, N. Y., a minister of the orthodox branch; Mrs. Henry Willets and Mrs. Kate Mott of Manhassett; John Estaugh Redman of Haddenfield, N. J., who attended the yearly meeting in New-York fifty years ago; John W. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Hicksite Branch, and Miss Caroline Hicks, a great-granddaughter of Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite division.

Many interesting souvenirs were offered for sale. Shingles from the old meeting house were perhaps the most unique. Each shingle had upon it a picture of the meeting house, and a few appropriate lines written beneath. Other souvenirs were copies of a poem written by Mrs. Eliza Bell of Bayside forty years ago, and pictures of the old Bowne house, where meetings were first held, over two centuries ago.

BLACKED BOOTS TO BUY PEWS

The Misses Platt Got Twenty-five Cents a Shine in Port Jefferson — Other Women Workers.

PORT JEFFFERSON, L. I., May 29.—The women of the First Presbuterian Church who, as was told in The New-York Times some time ago, pledged themselves to earn money enough to supply the church with pews, have held a secret meeting, at which were made reports of complete success.

Each worker had to account for all the money she turned in. The Misses Platt blacked boots. They learned that their father was paying 5 cents every time he had his shoes shined. They invested a few pennies in brushes and blacking, and the nickels that the bootblack would have received were turned in to the church. These young women were not satisfied with the home market, and were seen on the street a few nights ago plying the brush at 25 cents a shine.

They reported having earned $1 each in two days. Then there was a grand rush for blacking and brushes among the young women, and it was no uncommon sight early in the morning to see a dozen belles blacking their fathers' boots on the back stoops.

Mrs. W. H. Platt earned the first nickel of her dollar sawing wood, but found the work too laborious, and returned to the kitchen, where she devoted her energy to making cake at 25 cents a loaf. Miss Susan Potter gave a lecture before the Aid Society and realized several dollars. Mrs. S. Davis made lots of money selling a home-made lip salve and sharpening scissors. Mrs. James Bayles did laundry work for her friends. Mrs. F. N. Horton stood on the corner and sold leadpencils.

PHENACETINE SMUGGLING IS CHECKED

Montreal Druggists Are Afraid to Indulge in Former Practices.

MONTREAL, May 29.—A half score of local druggists, who are said to have been engaged in smuggling phenacetine and sulfonal into the United States, have been effectively prevented from personal excursions into the neighboring republic by the confessions of some of the men arrested within the last three of four days, through the efforts of the United States customs officials here.

About a dozen men interested in the smuggling of the expensive drugs have been arrested, and among them three have made confessions, implicating half a score of druggists of Montreal and giving in detail the modus operandi.

Among those arrested are a Wagner car porter on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and a Pullman car porter on the Canadian Pacific.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 29.—The Canadian authorities at Masonville, Quebec, have discovered an extensive scheme of smuggling.

The laws of Canada allow free importation of corn from the United States for ensilage and soiling purposes, while on all corn used for feeding purposes is laid a duty of 7½ cents per bushel. The large amount of corn imported from the United States for the alleged purpose of use as ensilage attracted the attention of Capt. A. A. Mooney, customs officer. He seized a consignment of corn which was about to be sold to farmers for feeding purposes, and the importer promptly paid its full value to the Government.

Mr. Mooney found that this form of smuggling was common all through Quebec and a large part of Ontario. He estimates that the value of the smuggled goods is $100,000, although the seizures at the present time are only about $4,000 worth of corn.

The great difficulty which the officers meet with is the security which the law itself gives to the offenders. No corn can be seized until it has been removed from the car, and the officers find it being ground or stored in a mill for grinding purposes. The smuggler can even take it from the car and store it in a building to make it more convenient for the farmers to secure, and the officer cannot tuoch it until he finds some one actutally grinding or feeding it.

Husband Shoots His Erring Wife.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 29.—Joseph L. Roberts, proprietor of the Belmont House, on Vaughn Street, shot his wife and Edgar D. Stoddard, a well-known stable keeper, early this morning. Stoddard and Mrs. Roberts were in the same room. Roberts intended killing his cook, but there were only two shots in the revolver. Mrs. Roberts was taken to the Cottage Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition. Stoddard's ear was shot off. Roberts is in jail.

A Very Hot Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The records of the Weather Bureau do not show a hotter day than this one in May for the last twenty-five years. Thermometers down town ranged in the afternoon from 92 to 98°, the official reading being 93°. In the face of remarkable changes in temperature during the last three weeks the official prophet gives warning of a cold wave, which will arrive from the Northwest in the next forty-eight hours, and may drop the mercury 40°.

TRUCK BILL NOT SIGNED

The Mayor Declines to Accept It for the City.

SUSTAINS THE FORMER PARK BOARD

Accepts the Bill Legalizing the $1,000,000 Expenditure—President Jeroloman Attacks ex-Mayor Gilroy

Mayor Strong has declined to accept in behalf of the city Senator T. D. Sullivan's Truck bill, over which there was so exhaustive a hearing at the City Hall last Monday.

This was the generally expected result. Joseph Larocque, President Roosevelt of the Police Department, and Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring were among those who opposed it. Only certain truckmen were in favor of it.

The measure proposed that the Board of Aldermen could on resolutions permit the storing of trucks in the street over night, provided the consent of the property owner in front of whose property the truck was stored was obtained, and provided the street was cleaned under the truck by its owner.

The Assembly Truck bill was also not accepted by the Mayor.

The Mayor gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the bill legalizing the acts of the former Park Board in the matter of the expenditure of the one-million-dollar appropriation.

The board spent the money without advertising for bids, as required by law, and the Grand Jury indicted ex-Commissioners Clausen, Straus, and Tappen.

Seth Low and James W. Constable appeared in favor of the bill and asked the Mayor to approve it. Mr. Low said that the Commissioners' violation of the law was a technical one, and that they had to spend the money as they did to provide relief for the poor whom the appropriation was designed to help. Mr. Constable said a few words in the same strain. The Mayor accepted the bill.

Another hearing before the Mayor during the afternoon was on the bill empowering the Board of Aldermen to investigate city departments.

President Jeroloman said that the board had been robbed of all its powers by the Legislature of 1873, and that it could not do much more now than grant permits for soda-water stands and fence vacant lots. He said that the bill was in line with home rule, and that the board was in closer touch with the people than the Assembly.

The people, he declared, were tired of the junketing trips that Albany solons made down here, only to be called off, and they had lost faith in them. The Board of Aldermen was on the scene of action and ready to investigate at a moment's notice. Witnesses would not have a chance to get away, and books could not be doctored. He said that past boards might have abused their powers, but that the present one would not. The President then said:

"The former Commissioners of Accounts did a scandalous thing in not making their report public. They could not, for it told of the Dock Department, that teemed with corruption. The Commissioners did not even dare tell all they knew, and the report was suppressed by your predecessor; by the man that sat in that chair before you."

Alderman Oakley jumped up, with fire in his eye, and said:

"It was understood that no politics were to be introduced, and I object to the President's attack on as honorable a man as ever sat in that chair. And when President Jeroloman says what he has, he says that which is not true."

Alderman Oakley paused, and President Jeroloman colored.

Alderman Oakley continued:

"That is strong language, but I speak conscious of what I say, and I ask your Honor to have stricken from the records the remarks of the President attacking our late Mayor."

Alderman Noonan said that the language of the President was an insult to many members of the board, and that he was surprised that an attack on Mayor Gilroy had been made. He also said that he approved the bill.

The Mayor did not make any comment on the incident or order the remarks expunged. He said that he desired to have the Board of Aldermen have more power. It should legislate, he declared, and it was better able to do so than the men at Albany. He said that he feared that the giving the board power to investigate would conflict with the Commissioners of Accounts, who were about to receive $100,000 to pursue an investigation into the city departments. He said that the board would have the power to investigate the Commissioners of Accounts, and that he was in favor of that, as they would need investigation as well as any one else, and that they could not examine themselves. We don't want too much government or too much investigation.

Alderman Olcott said that the bill was in the line of home rule, and that the board would not conflict with the Commissioners of Accounts, as they would investigate the bookkeeping of a department, and that the board would investigate the personnel of the department and how it was run. He said that the board would act without the Mayor's sanction, and that it would always look to him for advice. Aldermen Ware and Goodman spoke along the same lines.

There was a hearing also yesterday on the bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the recommendation of the Police Commissioners, to increase the pay of doormen in the Police Department from $1,000 to a sum not to exceed $1,200 a year. Assemblyman Halpin argued for the bill. He said that the doormen had to make disbursements amounting to about $100 a year.

Police Commissioner Parker was not, for the present, in favor of the bill. He said that if the pay was raised the doormen would still feel that they should be reimbursed for disbursements.

Mayor Strong thought that the doormen were abundantly paid now, and that any number of men could be found to do it for $100 less. He said:

"I know that this bill is only permissive, but there is not a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who would be willing to vote against the increase, on account of the labor vote. The board might vote the increase at the first opportunity.

"The men who work in the city departments are extremely well paid now. A man who was working for me at $60 a month got a place in the Street-Cleaning Department at $900 a year, and he tells me that he does not have to work half as hard."

The Mayor will refuse to accept the bill in behalf of the city.

The bill authorizing the appropriation of $100,000 to the Commissioners of Accounts for investigations was up for a hearing. No one appeared either for or against it, and the Mayor accepted it on behalf of the city.

Change in Pier Number.

The Fall River Line wharf in New-York will, commencing June 1, be known as Pier 18, instead of 28, North River, foot of Murray Street. Double service (two boats each way daily) between New-York and Fall River will be operated commencing June 17.

MERCHANTS CALLED TO COURT

Some of the Heads of Department Stores Indicted for Selling Inferior Silverware for Sterling.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted the proprietors of a number of department stores in this city for selling inferior silverware for "sterling," and in the afternoon they were arraigned before Recorder Goff, who paroled them.

Among those arraigned were George and Arthur Hearn of James A. Hearn & Son, Isaac and Benjamin Stern of Stern Brothers, Joseph and Emanuel Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers, Albert and John L. M. Hilton of Hilton, Hughes & Co., H. C. F. Koch of H. C. F. Koch & Co., John Daniell, Sr., John Daniell, Jr., and George Daniell of John Daniell & Sons; Simon and Julius Ehrich of Ehrich Brothers, Nathan Straus and Charles B. Webster of R. H. Macy & Co., Henry Adams of Adams & Co., A. F. Jammes, and James Simpson and William Crawford of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

All pleaded not guilty, with permission to change their pleas later. The offense with which they are charged is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine.

Newton Dexter, a lawyer, is the plaintiff against all the accused.

"United States Assayer Torrey and myself went before the Grand Jury," said Mr. Dexter yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "and testified against the concerns named. I have bought from them silverware marked 'sterling,' for the purpose of having it assayed.

"This is the first test the law has had in this State. If we succeed in convicting dealers I propose to go to other cities and begin similar action against violators of the law."

Several members of the firms implicated in Mr. Dexter's charges say that they bought the goods from manufacturers believing they were what they were represented to be, and that they were deceived by the manufacturers. One man said the only way to detect bogus silverware was by weight.

"The only way to test such goods," said Mr. Dexter, "is to assay them, and if the dealers can prove that they have been deceived they have cause for action against the manufacturers, and can recover heavy damages from them."

A LIVELY DAY IN THE WHEAT PIT

The Market Opens with a Sharp Advance in Chicago—A Slump Follows and the Close Shows a Net Loss for the Day.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Wheat started to go higher soon after the opening of the market to-day, reaching 82⅝ cents, the top notch of the session, in quick time. Then came as quick a reaction of nearly 2 cents, the cereal selling to 80½ cents, which was three-eights of a cent lower than the close yesterday. The market reacted promptly, however, and hovered around 81 cents for some time. Toward the end of the trading the market softened to 80¼ cents. There was another rally of short duration, but the last quotation was 80⅝ cents, half a cent under the closing price yesterday.

The weather reports and the crop news were of a discouraging character, but other influences were at work to keep down the price. Among them were big receipts at Minneapolis, prospects for rain in the Winter wheat States, Duluth 1 cent above the Chicago market, whereas it was 6 cents above ten days ago; plentiful selling by big speculators, who were boomers of the market for weeks, and heavy selling by speculators who have been "long" on the market since the boom began.

The country influence was absent, although the dealers outside of Chicago are still holding their wheat, expecting higher prices.

Sales of Wheat Large.

Wheat developed little of interest in yesterday's market except that deliveries for July touched 85 cents a bushel, the best record of the season. Free selling followed, and July closed at 82⅞ cents, September at 83⅝ cents, and December at 85¼ cents a bushel. Closing prices were about ¼ cent a bushel above the lowest for the day and as much below Tuesday's closings. Fluctuations were wholly speculative. Sales reached 8,390,000 bushels.

Corn was unchanged, with sales of 365,000 bushels, and cotton advanced a few points on sales of 151,300 bales.

A NIGHT OF FIRES IN WILKESBARRE

Flames Breay Out in Eight Different Places Within Two Hours.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 29.—Between 2 and 4 o'clock this morning fires were discovered in eight different places in the business portion of this city. The fires gained no headway in either case, being fortunately discovered by night watchmen and police.

The first was discovered in the rear of the Robbins flour and feed mill, on East Market Street. The incendiary had placed a large bundle of oil waste taken from car boxes on a beam, and the fire had burned up to the roof boards before it was seen. Five minutes afterward a fire was found in the rear of John H. Slusser's horse-collar factory. The next place fired was Silvius's planing mill, on Market Street. Shortly after this flames were discovered issuing from the big barn of the Paine Packing Company, on Baltimore Street, and also in their extensive oilhouse near by, but the flames were quickly smothered. Outhouses of several residences on Baltimore and on Lincoln Streets were also set on fire about the same time.

In each case the saturated waste was found, which leads to the impression that the work was all done by one man or the same gang. The plan was undoubtedly made to raise an excitement, and during the confusion that would follow allow the gang time to plunder business places and dwellings. The police are working on the case, and the force of night watchmen at all the manufacturing establishments and warehouses has been doubled. Suspicion is had of a gang of tramps who were thrown off the Lehigh Valley through freight trains here on Monday afternoon last.

THE SIX YEAR NAVAL CADETS IN LUCK

Academic Board Makes Some Generous Allowances.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 29.—The six-year naval cadets are rejoicing to-night in the fact that the Academic Board has taken an extraordinary course, and waived the deficiencies of those cadets that did not come up to the standard in the mental examination. This affects twenty cadets in a class of thirty-four.

The reason for this action is that the board took into consideration the thoroughness of all of the examinations, and the creditable manner in which the cadets stood as a class, and the fact that the standard of capability was maintained by the class.

The class is in still further luck, as the Medical Board, which rejected eight of its members on account of physical disabilities, has decided to give all the members rejected another examination before the board in Washington, at which it is expected all the members will pass.

Suicide With Many Witnesses.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 29.—F. Raymond Williams, a young man well connected in New-York and St. Louis, committed suicide here to-day by jumping into the river in the presence of a large throng that had been attracted to the water's edge by his strange conduct. He was insane, the result of confinement in a Texas jail on a charge of murder, of which he was acquitted. He arrived in Memphis to-day from St. Louis.

Calandriello Under Arrest.

Francesco Calandriello, the Italian saloon keeper of 339 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who caused the death of his daughter, Fannie, eleven years old, on May 23, by a blow of a broom, ventured into the Italian colony yesterday and was arrested.

CONLIN TO THE POLICE

He Tells Them What Is Expected of the Force.

NO "STOOL PIGEONS" FOR DETECTIVES

Pratt's Defective Eyesight a Bar to Reappointment—More Men Seek Retirement—Ex-Chief Byrnes Visits Headquarters.

Acting Chief Conlin was present at the 9 o'clock roll call in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and lectured the members of the force upon what was expected of them under the existing circumstances.

He told them in a general way that every man would have an equal chance for promotion, and that merit and good work would be rewarded, while bad conduct and half-hearted work would be punished by remand to patrol duty. He also asked them to work together and with the precinct detectives, and to be loyal to him and to Detective Sergeant McCloskey, who would be left in temporary command.

These remarks caused no comment, but when the Acting Chief went further and condemned the practice of using "stool pigeons," which had prevailed among the detectives from time immemorial, he rather astonished his hearers. Chief Conlin said that the Commissioners had condemned the use of "stool pigeons," and the detectives must not in the future depend upon criminals for information about crimes committed or about other criminals or criminal organizations. He did not suggest any other plan for obtaining knowledge of the movements of criminals. The older men shook their heads and wondered how detective work was to be prosecuted under the new régime.

After lecturing the detectives, Conlin sent for the Acting Inspectors and the commandants of precincts, and had a long talk with them in his office. He told them that he would look to them for a rigid and equal enforcement of all the laws and ordinances, and called their attention to the reported existence of gambling houses, policy shops, and disorderly resorts in various sections of the city. The precinct commanders were warned that they would be held personally responsible for the suppression of these places, and the Acting Inspectors would also be held to a strict accountability for the condition of the districts under their charge.

The enforcement of the excise law was specially mentioned, and the Captains and Acting Captains were warned that there must be no laxity in the enforcement of this law on Sundays and during the prohibited hours. The Acting Chief devoted part of his address to the deportment of the force when off duty as well as when on duty, and told them that courteous, polite treatment of citizens would be insisted upon.

The Police Commissioners held their usual meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was not of importance. Acting Chief Conlin was empowered to grant leave of absence for to-day to such members of the force members of the Grand Army of the Republic as could be spared from duty.

The applications for retirement of Detective Sergeants Patrick Dolan and Thomas Doyle, two of the oldest members of the detective force, detailed for duty in Wall Street were received. Both men have almost perfect records in the department, and have been engaged in ferreting out many of the most important crimes that have been committed in this city during the last twenty-five years. The applications were referred to the Committee on Pensions. There are no charges pending against these men.

Commissioner Grant reported that he and Commissioner Andrews had considered the question of the reappointment of men who had severed their connection with the department and had come to the conclusion that no general rule should be adopted, but that each case should be treated entirely on its merits. In this connection it was reported that ex-Drill Sergeant Joseph H. Pratt, the organizer of the Guatemalan police force, who resigned from the department some years ago and who had made application for reappointment, had failed to pass the physical examination necessary for appointment. Pratt, who is fifty-three years of age, was examined by the Police Surgeons yesterday and was rejected on the ground of defective eyesight. He was very much put out by the result of the examination, as he entertained strong hopes of rapid promotion and had been spoken of as a successor to Chief Byrnes.

Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, who had been under suspension since his indictment for extortion, on complaint of Dr. Newton Whitehead, was restored to duty yesterday, as the indictments against him have been dismissed. Fifteen patrolmen who for several months past have been detailed at Police Headquarters to look after violations of the excise laws, were ordered remanded to the precincts whence they were taken for special duty. The commanding officers of precincts will be required in future to detail men from their force for excise work.

Acting Chief Conlin and Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, and Capt. Smith, who have been appointed members of the Police Civil Service Board, will have a meeting at Headquarters at 10 o'clock Friday. They will organize the examining board and select a Secretary from the Sergeants considered competent to do the work. The police examiners will also confer with the civil service examiners who have been detailed to assist the police examiners, and all the details for the mental examination of applicants for appointment on the force will be arranged.

Ex-Chief Byrnes paid a long visit to Police Headquarters yesterday. He was in consultation for some time with his temporary successor. Subsequently he had a long conference with Commissioner Parker on police matters. The ex-Chief gave Commissioner Parker information which was desired by him in relation to matters of discipline and kindred subjects.

The Board of Surgeons made a physical examination yesterday of 100 candidates for appointment on the force. The new rule adopted by the Commissioners that applicants must be at least 5 feet 8 inches in height and weigh at least 140 pounds resulted in the rejection of twenty-two candidates who did not come up to the required stand

JUSTICE GEORGE SHIRAS, JR

His Change of Opinion Killed the Income Tax Law.

CAREFUL STUDY OF THE SUBJECT

The Pennsylvania Senators Opposed His Appointment to the Supreme Bench of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the income tax is very gratifying to Pennsylvania people, and there is a feeling of satisfaction, often expressed, that a Pennsylvania jurist—Justice Shiras—should have been the one upon whose views depended the final result.

The unwritten law of propriety which governs the deliberations of the court prohibits the Justices from any public discussion or explanation of their views, unless they dissent from the majority in voicing a decision. But it is known that Justice Shiras, at the time of the delivery of the first opinion, in which he upheld the income tax law, was by no means entirely convinced regarding certain points at issue. However, the weight of evidence and construction appeared to him to be on the side

George Shiras, Jr.

of the constitutionality of the provisions under consideration and he so decided.

At once, however, he put himself to the task of studying these doubtful points, reading the decisions cited, pro and con, analyzing the arguments, and marshalling the weight of every possible thing bearing upon the question.

During the arguments before the court in the final hearing of the case, when the enactment and the Constitution were discussed and analyzed by some of the ablest jurists of the English-speaking world, the dispatches noted that no member of the bench paid closer or more intelligent attention than Justice Shiras. His notes were copious. Every leisure hour was given to profound study, research, and consideration of the points as they were brought up. After the arguments closed, the bench considered the case for some days. Then some of the members signed their opinions and left Washington. Yet the announcement of the decision was delayed, and much speculation was indulged in as to the reason. It is known now that Justice Shiras had not yet satisfied himself as to doubtful points. When he had, he gave his opinion to his colleagues, and that it differed from his previous views is but additional evidence that he is well equipped with moral courage.

George Shiras, Jr., was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court July 19, 1892, as the successor to Justice Joseph T. Bradley, who died on the morning of Jan. 22, 1892, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on July 25, the Senate Judiciary Committee having reported the nomination to the Senate without recommendation. There was a considerable contest over the nomination, and a strong effort, on the part of the Pennsylvania Senators, to prevent the confirmation became at once apparent in the Senate when the nomination was submitted. The appointment gave Pennsylvania a representative in the highest court of the United States for the first time since the retirement of Justice Strong, on a pension, in 1880.

Associate Justice Shiras was born in Allegheny County in 1832. After a preparatory education he entered Yale College and was graduated with honor in the class of '53, having for classmates Justices Brewer and Brown and Chauncey M. Depew. Returning to Pittsburg, he studied law and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar. As his capacity and experience developed, Mr. Shiras became one of the most successful lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, and for many years no important lawsuit was tried without his engagement as one of the counsel. He devoted himself to the duties of his profession, and never sought public office nor listened to proffers in that direction. Although a pronounced Republican, he never took an active personal part in politics.

Among members of the bar he was highly esteemed. His manner in court was that of a disinterested friend trying to make the matter clear to the Judges for the sake of the truth rather than a pleader solely bent on securing judgment for his client.

Although frequently called upon to fill the place on the bench made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley, President Harrison did not act in the matter until six months after the vacancy had occurred. The opposition of the Pennsylvania Senators to the confirmation of Justice Shiras has never been perfectly understood. No complaint was made concerning him on the ground of ability. It was true that he had never filled a judicial position, but experience shows that lawyers who have never had judicial experience often take the first rank when they are elevated from the bar to the bench. This was well instanced in the cases of Chief Justice Chase and of Justice Gray.

Rode a Horse a Thousand Miles.

From The Washington Star.

An interesting test of the endurance of the native Western horse for cavalry service was made this month by Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry. Lieut. Smith has numerous friends and several relatives in Washington, to whom the feat he has performed is as well a matter of pride as it is of interest. Starting from Fort Wingate, April 10, he set out to ride 1,035 miles, to San Antonio, Texas, in one month's time. The horse was part Spanish in breeding, weighing 998 pounds. The journey was a rough one, over mountain and desert, with little subsistence in places except the wild grasses. Being an old plainsman, an athlete, a fine equestrian, and up in Indian languages and signs, Lieut. Smith was well fitted to undertake such a test. He reached San Antonio May 6. The horse looked well and had lost but fifty-four pounds.

The Thrifty American.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

President John B. Gordon said at the meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association that there was scarcely a Confederate veteran without the comforts of life. This is not surprising, but it is a matter of which Southern people can afford to be proud. The Confederate armies were composed entirely of native Americans, and the native American for over 200 years has demonstrated his self-reliance and courage under the most depressing conditions of civil life as well as on the field of battle.

The Communion Cup.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

According to one of the Methodist papers, which has interviewed twelve out of the fourteen Methodist Episcopal Bishops who are now in the country, eight are in favor of the common cup of the Communion, one declined to give his opinion, two thought it a matter of no importance, and one had not settled his mind upon the subject.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION

The Armenian Outrages Denounced, A New Constitution Adopted, and New Officers Elected.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29.—Following the devotional services at the opening session of the American Baptist Missionary Union this morning, the Rev. Dr. Murdock presented a resolution condemning the Armenian outrage, calling upon the English people and the English Government to enforce the terms of the treaty of Berlin in favor of the Christian population in Turkey, which terms England undertook to guarantee, and urging that Government to use its good offices in securing this important result. The resolution was unanimously passed, with the amendment that it be transmitted to the State offices and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The revised constitution was, after discussion, adopted. The afternoon session was devoted to reports of special committees and the election of officers.

The report of the Committee on Nominations, A. C. Osborn, N. Y., Chairman, was read, as follows: President—Henry F. Colby, Dayton, Ohio; Vice Presidents—C. W. Kingsley, Cambridge, Mass., and George O. Manning, Baltimore, Md.; Recording Secretary—Henry S. Burrage, Portland, Me.; Board of Managers (term expires in 1898)—M. isters, P. S. Hudson, Chicago; L. C. Barnes, Pittsburg, Penn.; Richard Montague, Newton Centre, Mass.; J. S. Gubelman, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Burnham, Hamilton, N. Y.; W. H. Butrick, Albany, N. Y.; A. G. Lawson, Camden, N. J.; W. C. P. Rhoades, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. M. Luther, Newark, N. J.; C. A. Woodby, Portland, Oregon; D. W. Faunce, Pawtucket, R. I., and Z. Grenel, Detroit, Mich.; Laymen—George A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. D. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Howard, Hartford, Conn.; S. A. Crozier, Upland, Penn.; E. O. Sage, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Goodman, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Green, Seattle, Washington, and I. Carpenter, Omaha, Neb.; Women—Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. James B. Colgate, New-York; Mrs. Henry R. Glover, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Charles H. Banes, Philadelphia, Penn., and Mrs. James S. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill. A vote on the adoption of the report was taken, and it was carried, the result being 318 for to 4 against.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Home Mission Society will be held to-morrow.

The alumni of the Rochester Theological Seminary and University held a banquet at the Adelphi Hotel this evening, Augustus H. Strong of New-York presiding.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Garrick Theatre.—Richard Mansfield appears in "Arms and the Man" at the Garrick Theatre to-night. It is the last week of the regular season at this theatre, and only a few more nights remain for playgoers to witness Mr. Mansfield in his inimitable stage pictures. Next season he will have an entirely new repertoire, and the plays which have been so popular in the past will be shelved. His last appearance on Saturday evening as the Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance" is exciting keen curiosity as it was in this rôle that Mr. Mansfield first became famous. On Monday evening, June 3, Herbert & Puerner's operatic burlesque "Thrilby" will begin the Summer season. The satire is in two acts. Alexander Clarke will appear as the arch hypnotiser Spaghetti, R. F. Cotton as Caramels, E. D. Lyons as Butterscotch, Adele Ritchie as Little Willie, Louis Wesley as Jocko, A. G. Andrews as the Rev. Mr. Faggot, Carrie Perkins as Thrilby, Margaret McDonald as the Zulu, Irene Vera as The Dodo, Lillian Green as Mrs. Faggot, and Florence Erwin as Mrs. McFadden. Incidental to the second act Fleurette, the dancer, will appear, and E. E. Kidder's satirical skit, "Mme. Sans Ra-Gene," will be performed, with Mr. Cotton as Katherine Tubscher and Mr. Lyons as Napoleon. The advance sale of seats will begin this morning.

—Koster & Bial's.—The seven Craggs, acrobats and vaulters, at Koster & Bial's, have created quite a sensation by their performance of what is called "The Elevated Risley Act," which is something entirely new in the acrobatic line here in America. Remaining features of one of the strongest programmes of the year include Harriett Vernon in new songs; the clever Merrilees Sisters, comediennes; Smith and Cook, in a funny character sketch; the Meers Brothers, in their acrobatic feats; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Stelling and Revell, burlesque bar performers; the Rossow Brothers, lilliputian athletes; Fred H. Leslie and his troupe of leaping dogs, and the special series of living pictures. Monday evening, June 10, is the date selected for the opening of the roof garden, which has been entirely remodeled for the coming Summer season, and where a strong vaudeville programme will be presented during the months of June, July, and August. A family matinée will be given at this house next Saturday, commencing at 2:15 P. M.

—Decoration Day Matinées.—The Garrick, Abbey's, and Fifth Avenue Theatres are the only houses in the city which do not announce special Decoration Day matinées for this afternoon. At the Grand Opera House "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung by the Parry Grand Opera Company. "Trilby" will be presented at the Garden, "Little Christopher" at Palmer's, "A Gaiety Girl" at Daly's, "The Irish Artist" at the American, "Hamlet II." at the Herald Square, "A Daughter of the Revolution" at the Broadway, "Too Much Johnson" at the Standard, "The Fatal Card" at the Academy, and "The Corner Grocery" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Special vaudeville matinées will be given at Koster & Bial's and Tony Pastor's, and at Proctor's the performance will begin at 10 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

—Last of "His Wife's Father."—The engagement of William H. Crane at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the season of the comedian will close next Saturday night, when "His Wife's Father" will have its final performance. The play has proved one of the most popular ever presented by Mr. Crane, and will be the chief feature of his repertory next season, although he will probably produce a new American comedy for his New-York engagement. "His Wife's Father" will close the season with its one hundredth performance, and the event will be commemorated by souvenirs in the form of albums, containing portraits of all the members of the cast, similar in design to those of the big Couldock testimonial to be given at the Fifth Avenue to-morrow afternoon.

—Farewell of the Kendals.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal closed their fifth and last American tour for the present at Orange, N. J., last Monday evening, and the members of their company sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Germania. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have gone on a trip to the Thousand Islands. They will return here early next week, and sail for home on the Teutonic next Wednesday. Their English tour will begin at Manchester in August and end in Birmingham in December. After this they will spend a year traveling through Europe, returning to London in 1897 to play an extended engagement.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—Manager Charles Schroeder of the Madison Square Garden says that the extensive improvements now being made in the roof garden will be completed in time for the opening of that popular Summer resort next Monday night, as originally announced. The list of attractions for the opening week is a very strong one, including these vaudeville favorites: Pagerette, James F. Hoey, Samuel Bernard, the Crescendo Brothers, Balazy and Durand, Carr and Jordan, the Ammon-Clerise trio, Lizzie B. Raymond, Alice Gilbert, and John Page; Fields and Lewis, and Philo Durand.

—Annie Yeamans to Leave Harrigan.—Annie Yeamans, who has been a prominent figure in Edward Harrigan's company for many years, is looking for an engagement for next season. She has declined to accept the reduced salary which Manager Mart Hanley felt compelled to offer her. After settling her arrangements for next season, Mrs. Yeamans proposes to go to Europe to visit her daughter Jennie, who is to take May Irwin's place in Peter F. Dailey's company next season.

—Daniel Frohman's Return.—Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre and of several other theatrical enterprises, having completed his business in Europe, sailed for home on the Columbia last Friday, and is expected to reach New-York on Saturday. This is Mr. Frohman's shortest visit abroad since he began making his annual Summer trips. He will accompany the Lyceum company on its tour to the Pacific coast.

—Dropped from the Cast.—George Molette Welty, who has been playing the part of Butch in "A Yenuine Yentleman," has been dropped from the cast. The management claims he was incompetent. Mr. Welty says he will take the matter into the courts. Ambrose Miller and Frederic Peel, two actors who appeared at the first production of the play, have gone to Europe for unknown reasons.

—"Little Christopher" to Close.—The season at Palmer's Theatre will close Saturday night, when the last performance of "Little Christopher" will be given. As a souvenir of the occasion the latest baseball puzzle will be presented to everybody in the audience, without distinction of sex.

—A New Opera for Della Fox.—J. Cheever Goodwin and William Furst are under contract to furnish a new comic opera for Della Fox to be presented at Palmer's Theatre next season.

LITTLE PATRIOTS ALL

Contests for the Prize Medals Presented by the Patria Club.

SEVEN NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

There Were Songs, Recitations, and Drills—Girls and Boys in Red, White, and Blue Took First Prize.

The most patriotic gathering that has ever filled Assembly Hall, in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, cheered, waved flags, and sang national airs yesterday afternoon with a fervency that left nothing to be desired.

They were very young patriots, and one important feature of the demonstration was that the little ones who gave it represented at least seven nationalities.

The contest for the prize medals to be awarded by the Patria Club to the Principals of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society and American Female Guardian Society for the greatest excellence in singing national hymns and general knowledge necessary for patriotic young Americans was being held.

Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Miss Cynthia Westover, Col. A. G. Mills, Prof. S. S. Packard, Prof. A. B. Woodford, Judge Noah Davis, and Miss Helen Gould, represented by proxy by her cousin, Miss Northrop, were the judges upon whom lay the weighty question of making the decisions.

The first prize, a twenty-five-dollar gold medal, was awarded to School No. 12, in charge of the American Female Guardian Society. The evolutions of the boys and girls of No. 12, all of them dressed in the patriotic red, white, and blue, were marvelous. They circled in and out, formed wheels, marched, sang, and waved their flags in time to the patriotic airs they sang.

The second prize was awarded to the first school which exhibited in the afternoon, the Pike Street school, and the only school present which was under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society. The Pike Street school covered itself with glory by the dramatic talent of its members. After the opening hymn, a very, very small boy stepped forward, and, with a bow, which was evidently the result of long practice, informed the audience: "I fink I'll be a Washington," a statement which was received with applause.

A little girl followed to tell the "True Story of Lincoln." There may be a future tragedienne in the present little member of this industrial school, for she told the story of the visit of a poor woman to the President with great feeling and spontaneous gestures, and asked the audience in such impressive tones: "Is this the Nation's Chief?" that an answer seemed in order. There was a courtesy at the beginning and close of the recitation that matched the bow of the small boy.

One of the best parts of the afternoon's exhibition was the military drill of School No. 5, all boys. The Captain was resplendent in blue coat with brass buttons, while his soldiers wore soldier hats, military-looking cross straps, and each, the color and sign bearers excepted, carried a gun.

The soldiers informed the audience immediately on their appearance on the stage that "We are boys of America, the land of the brave and the free."

"About face, carry arms, mark time, march!" called the Captain after his men had verbally explained their mission to the world.

Then followed some evolutions of which older soldiers need not have been ashamed.

"He's a good Captain," said a dirty-faced little urchin, who had stolen into the back part of the room. He was so much interested and such a very little boy that some kind ladies helped him into a position in front of them, where he could have a good view. It was unavailing kindness, for just then a stern voice was heard to say: "Come right back here," and the small boy was taken by the shoulder and sent out of the room and home. He was one of the bad boys of the school, whose punishment had been to stay away from the exhibition.

"You should see the homes from which these children come," said one of the ladies interested in the work. "The children themselves, when we first take them, are so dirty and ignorant that they could not go to the public schools. They improve wonderfully. One little Italian boy who came to one of the schools a year ago not understanding a word of English can now read fluently."

The boys who gave the drill and School No. 11 received honorable mention. They went through very pretty evolutions, and, crossing flags, made an arch through which their Goddess of Liberty, who wore a cap, passed.

All the schools gave evidence of excellent training, and the different exercises were pretty and original.

In the last school exercise a girl told a story of "Dolly Dorchester and the Days of the Tea Tax." It was a long story and told without hesitation. The girl, a nice-looking child, who told it so well, lives in a rear cellar in one of the city tenement-house districts. She has just come home from the country, where she was sent by the Female Guardian Society to recover from the rheumatism she had acquired in her unhealthy surroundings.

Dr. Hegaman presided over the exercises. The officers of the Patria Society are: President—Judge Warren Higley; Vice Presidents—Ex-Judge Noah Davis, Daniel G. Thompson, and Ellis H. Roberts; Corresponding Secretary—La Salle A. Maynard; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Charles B. Chapin.

Among those present were John Sabine Smith, James Talcott, the Rev. Dr. Henry Chapin, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, Henry C. Houghton, Hamilton B. Thompson, Dr. E. E. Hitchcock, and Dr. Jesse Tyson.

LOCAL POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS

Gen. Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, Confers with Postmaster Dayton.

Gen. Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, arrived in this city yesterday. His visit will probably result in some radical changes in the Post Office Service, especially as it relates to the more rapid delivery of certain classes of mail, and the extension of the Railway Mail Service to the Third Avenue and Broadway cable lines.

Gen. Neilson will give his attention first to the effort on the part of the Government to do away with the fumigation of the mails at Quarantine, which, it is claimed, is now unnecessary, and to have these mails transferred from the steamer at Quarantine and taken by swift tugs at once to the city. This, it is claimed, will be a saving in some instances of from ten to fifteen hours in the delivery of foreign mails, especially when they are designed for delivery out of the city and connections are to be made with trains to the West and South.

After calling on Postmaster Dayton, Gen. Neilson went at once to Quarantine.

Another plan for the more rapid delivery of foreign mails in this city is to have the letters that are sorted on the steamers at once sent to the various sub-stations for which they are intended, instead of to the General Post Office.

Gen. Neilson will also confer during his visit here with the officers of the Third Avenue and Broadway cable roads in relation to the plans to have these companies carry the mails to the sub-stations. Postmaster Dayton said that the former road had already submitted a proposition to build special cars from designs furnished by the department. These cars will be used as trailers, and will be for mails exclusively. They will be fitted up to some extent like the railway mail cars, and the letters will be sorted in them between stations as much as possible. Letters collected along the route of the cars will be put on them by the collectors. It is expected that the Broadway road will make a similar proposition, and there is a probability, according to Mr. Dayton, that there will be at least a partial test of the plan by July 1.

Talking of the question of blocks along the roads, Mr. Dayton said that the department would have to take the same chances in this as it would in the case of a horse dropping dead or a wagon breaking down, and the same chances that are taken on the railroads, but that it was safe to infer that the roads would use extra precautions about delays, if they were carrying the mails.

Fined for Criticising Firemen.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Thomas F. Howard, ex-Chief of the Pendleton Fire Department, was fined $25 and costs for the language he used in criticising the firemen at the recent fire in Pendleton.

A Petrified Fish High and Dry.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Two miles from Pocahontas, on the West Virginia side, there is a tunnel 3,900 feet long, cut through a solid bed of coal. The railroad company purchased this property some years ago, or thought they had purchased it, but in an action at law the original owners recovered it, and compelled the company to pay them for the coal even that had been taken out in the construction of the tunnel. While driving this tunnel the engineers came to the body of a petrified tree twenty-four inches in diameter, which had to be removed, of course, and sections of it are still lying about the neighborhood. The writer has seen the specimens of petrified trees exhibited by the Government at the National Museum in Washington, and none of them is to be compared in beauty and state of preservation to this as it was when first removed from the tunnel. The usual traces of birds, animals, and plants, are to be seen every day in this field, but by far the most interesting fossil is a petrified fish taken from the mine at Pocahontas, more than 2,000 feet above the sea. It was about twelve inches long, and so well preserved that the scaly formations on the body was plainly discernible. How did he get there? Was he thrown up by some volcanic action, or has the surrounding earth sunken and left him high and dry?

She Saved Everything.

From The Troy Times.

While cleaning and renovating the premises formerly occupied by Miss Mary Moss, deceased, at Lansingburg, a number of valuable coins were found, some dating back 187 years. The coins were mostly English and silver, although some copper and gold pieces were found. A large number of old newspapers and magazines were found. The Troy Times from 1804 to the present time was included. It is estimated that Miss Moss's wardrobe consisted of more than 200 dresses, and a large number of hats of styles from 1840 to the present day were found. The house she occupied for more than forty years was a two-story frame dwelling, and the relatives have removed about forty trunks full of goods, and there seems to be an inexhaustible supply of curios still left.

The Weather and the Cotton.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

This weather is not hurting the cotton planter. The cool snap may reduce the yield, but the loss in yield will be more than counterbalanced by the increase in the price of the staple. Providence occasionally helps those who decline to help themselves.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

ASSISTANT CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl to assist with chamberwork or mind children; willing and obliging; best city reference. 137 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or WAITRESS.—By a young girl, in private family; willing to go to the country; has good reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at 119 East 31st St., near Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; in the city; would assist with washing; first-class reference from present employer. Call, 9 to 11 A. M., Chambermaid, 33 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, short time in country, as chambermaid and waitress, or mind children; highly recommended; willing and obliging. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; three years' best city references from last place. 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; three years and six months with present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; do plain sewing or wait on lady; five years' city reference; city or country. J. H., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; in a small private family. 286 East 33d St., second floor, front, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid or wait on lady; city or country; 2 years' city references. Delaney, 219 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country; best of references from present employer. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 119 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sewing with a dressmaker; wages, $18. Present employer's, 139 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and waitress; North of Ireland; willing and honest; disengaged June 4. 6 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist in waiting, in private family. Call, at present employer's, 11 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thorough girl, whose family is going abroad. Employer's, 15 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or would do waiting; no objections to country. 113 West 56th St.; ring M. Feeny's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; excellent references. A. V., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; personal reference. 606 Columbus Av., Heatherington's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and take care of children. 43 West 37th St.; apply in basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, 46 East 34th St., 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman; do sewing. Call, at present employer's, 46 East 34th St., 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; will assist with laundry work. G. X., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family. 114 East 19th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid. Humphrey, 304 East 38th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, to go together as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city reference. M. G., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do plain washing in private family; city or country; good city reference. B. D., Box 594 Times, Up Town.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant girl as cook or kitchenmaid; willing and neat; disengaged June 4. 6 West 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or housework in a small private family; reference from present employer's, 61 East 78th St.

COOK, &c.—By most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references; a home is wanted. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—A lady, closing her house for the Summer, wishes to find a place for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 18 East 40th St.

COOK and PLAIN WASHING.—By young girl; in private family; best city references. 336 West 49th St., Quinn's bell.

COOK, &c.—By good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best reference from last place. 628 10th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; day, week, or month; best city references; city or country. 473 West 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. 805 6th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; can be seen for three days at present employer's, 9 to 12. 16 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires situation for a most excellent, temperate, and desirable cook. 31 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; by woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker. Present employer, 13 East 63d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By a good Swedish cook, with kitchenmaid; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 3 West 34th St.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; in private American family; best city and country reference. B. B., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; city or country; good personal reference. K. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family; by a thoroughly-experienced woman; city or country; would go by day or week. B. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook for private family; good city reference; wages, $30 to $35. 895 8th Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 553 5th Av.

COOK.—By a very good cook; best reference. A., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress. Store, 309 East 35th St.

COOK.—Lady desires to recommend her cook. Call, present employer's, 20 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references; private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in gentlemen's club or some place of business; no objection to temporary work in this city; wages $30 to $35. Apply, for references, at present employer's, between 9 and 11 A. M., Cook, 33 East 50th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook; other as waitress and assist with chamberwork; to go to country. Call, Thursday, at 342 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook, with several years' reference; willing to go to country for the Summer; private family; assist with washing. R. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady giving up her house for the Summer desires a situation for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend. Seen at present employer's residence, 39 West 73d St.

COOK.—Scotch Protestant; wants re-engagement about June 10; present employer can be seen; wages, $30 to $35; Newport preferred. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first-class city reference. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; in a private family; city or country; city reference. C. G., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A French lady, superior cutter and fitter, excellent taste, Paris experience with La Perriere and Worth, wishes engagements in fine families; $2.25 per day; speaks only little English and prefers ladies knowing some French. Parisienne, 141 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; $2.50. 159 East 90th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, MAID, or Seamstress.—By North-German woman; competent of teaching kindergarten, elementary branches; good needleworker; good references. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By refined, well-educated lady, or ladies' maid, or companion. Apply, for three days, to Mrs. Bowman, 148 East 27th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young widow, best reference, as housekeeper, or to take care of club or bachelors' apartments. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight, back.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as working housekeeper or laundress; best city reference. 122 West 79th St.

Housewerkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls; one as laundress and assist with chamberwork; other as general housework; country for Summer; city reference. 242 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do general housework; go home nights. Address, by card only, M. L., 224 West 28th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 220 East 38th St., Thornton's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILDREN.—By French-Swiss Protestant of experience; speaks three languages; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. A. M. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French middle-aged person; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; as maid to grown children or lady; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; first-class city reference. A. B., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; experienced in her duties; competent to take charge of lady's wardrobe; good sewer, packer, and hairdresser; best references. S. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—From Paris; dressmaker, hairdresser; willing, obliging; best city reference. Jeanne, care Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 209 West 27th St.

MAID.—By competent dressmaker, who can make French dresses; also useful as maid; city references; will travel. C. B., 48 East 88th St., first flat.

MAID, &c.—By useful maid, nurse or post of trust; experienced; good needlewoman; first-class references; town or country; German, 225 East 45th St.

MAID.—By a German as maid and seamstress; best reference. M. S., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress. Call, at present employer's, 242 West 72d St.

COURIERMAID.—A lady highly recommends her couriermaid; German; speaks four languages; knows the Continent well; trustworthy and obliging; active in illness. F. Mayer, Hotel Grenoble, 56th St. and 7th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—By a first-class laundress or laundress and chambermaid; throughly competent. Can be seen, for two day, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. 111 East 53d St., first floor, to the right.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. S. W., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By very reliable middle-aged woman as laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 38d St., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. A. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; good personal city reference. Burns, 623 3d Av., second floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place as infant's nurse for a Protestant woman, who has lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Infant's Nurse, 21 Bible House.

NURSE.—By experienced, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliable nurse, to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children; best of city references. D. C., Box 237 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced and competent French girl as nurse to child not under four years; present employer can be seen at 1:30 o'clock. 3 East 38th St., any day this week.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy young woman, to take care of baby; entire charge at night; willing and obliging; 4 years' best city references. Call, two days, 302 West 54th St., first floor.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined first-class North German from Hanover; to one or two children not under three years in a first-class American family; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced monthly nurse a few engagements, or would take care of a lady or invalid child; good references. E. N., 58 Prospect Place, between 42d and 43d Sts.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; understands all kinds of bottle feeding; city reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, young, tidy German girl as nurse and chambermaid; understands sewing; city reference. 223 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children or do plain sewing; country preferred. 220 West 43th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French seamstress and dressmaker; would assist with light duties; maid to lady or growing young lady; country preferred; city reference. C. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as competent seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good reference. Call or address, Seamstress, 672 8th Av., first flat.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young educated girl; excellent seamstress; can take care of grown children; no objection to light chamberwork; best personal city reference. D. M., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID, or NURSE and Chambermaid. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by a young girl, lately landed; willing to assist with children or chamberwork. 126 East 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; takes butler's place as first-class parlormaid; family going to country; best city reference. 202 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to find a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at 3 West 37th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; to go in country for Summer. Call, before 12, at present employer's, 656 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid. Apply, at present employer's, 449 Park Av., from 2 until 4 o'clock; first floor, right-hand apartment.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; in small first-class family. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress. Humphrey, 304 East 38th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By American girl as competent waitress, or would go as chambermaid; in private family; city references. H. C., Box 118 Times.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; family going in the country; good city reference. 405 West 54th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—Understands serving courses, wines; makes good salads; taste in decoration of table; best of references. H., 304 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPET SEWER.—Carpet sewing and all kinds of rugs neatly repaired; best references. Carpet Sewer, 258 West 37th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few customers at her parlor or their residences. 121 East 23d St.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—Wishes a few more customers at their homes or her parlors. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight up, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Less Active and Prices Generally Easier.

CROP REPORTS VERY CONFLICTING

Wheat at the Close Was Unsettled—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firm—Cotton Steady—Coffee Easier.

The grain speculation was much less active than previously reported, but values continued to show considerable irregularity, as influenced by the conflicting crop reports from the West, while the latest dealings were at a slight decline. Provisions advanced early, but closed quiet. Cotton was moderately active and firmer. Coffee was quiet and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¾@	82
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	33¼@	33½
Corn, No. 2 steamer	57⅝@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.80 @	$4.15
Flour, straight Winter	3.85 @	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.75 @	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.95 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18½@	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	7½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.60 @	10.65
Lead	3.25 @	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and very irregular on the conflicting crop reports, while the business was mainly in a scalping way. The early trading was at an advance of 1⅜@1⅞c on higher Western markets, better cables, foreign buying, frost reports, and free local covering; but lost 1⅜@2⅜c on more favorable crop news, weaker late cables, and general liquidation, rallying 1¼c on predicted frost, declining 1c on realizing, and closing unsettled at ¼c decline. Spot was dull and ¼c lower; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c over July, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, ¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close for free on board, 2 red, cash, 85¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 88⅛c, afloat....Clearances hence, 7,785 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 25,046 bushels. ....Receipts, 71,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 80,428 bushels; in the interior, 338,098 bushels.

Options—Contracts opened firm at ¾@⅞c advance, on higher cables, Western manipulation, and local covering; declined ¾@⅞c on freer offerings, and closed steady at unchanged prices, with a light trade. Spot was quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 53,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1¼c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ½c over July, delivered, and 40,000 bushels yellow and No. 2 mixed at ⅜c under July, in elevator....Receipts, 975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 144,554 bushels; in the interior, 796,866 bushels....Clearances hence, 41,943 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 180,629 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active, and advanced ⅜@1¼c, on free local covering, and following corn and the West; declined ⅛@1¼c on realizing, and with corn, but closed steady at unchanged prices....Spot were fairly active and firmer at ⅛c advance ....Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37¼c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed 33¼@33½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¾c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34½c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37@42c. Total sales, 222,000 bushels....Receipts, 58,100 bushels; exports, 400 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.... @....	81¾
June	55,000	81⅝@83¾	81⅞
July	3,785,000	82¾@85	82⅞
August	410,000	82¼@85	83¼
September	2,570,000	83¼@85½	83⅝
October	....	.... @....	....
December	1,570,000	85 @86¾	85¼
Total	8,390,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	57¼@58⅝	57⅝
July	175,000	58½@59½	58⅝
August	....	.... @....	....
September	180,000	59¼@60½	59⅝
Total	365,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.... @....	33¼
June	100,000	33¼@33¾	33¼
July	300,000	33¾@34¼	34
September	200,000	34 @35¼	34¼
Total	600,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was a trifle easier, but the demand was slow. Sales, 12,000 bbls, including of city mills 2,925 bbls patents, 1,525 bbls clear, and 250 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,800 bbls Winter straights at $4@$4.25; 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.85@$4; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.75; 1,500 bbls bakers' extra, at $3.10@$3.75; 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.40, and 450 bbls Winter super at $3.10....Arrivals, 7,618 bbls and 25,332 sacks; exports, 8,602 bbls and 7,611 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,838 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.75
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	.....@ 5.15
City clears	.....@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	.....@ 3.50
City fine brands	.....@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ .....
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Very light demand at firm prices; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Bagamore, $3; Esmeralds, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.

OATMEAL—More active and firmer. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western 2-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; hot long, $1 extra; screenings, 50c@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market was slow and nominal at 9⅞@10¼c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was firm and without variation. There was some little demand from England for good offgrade yellow, and for lots of 500 bbls 20½c would be paid, but the amounts on offer were moderate; a lot of 200 bbls was sold for export at 26¼c. For choice yellow, 27½c was quoted steady, and 250 bbls taken at that price. There were offers to sell light quantities of prime yellow on dock at 27c. Crude, in barrels, prime, was nominal, at 23½@24c, and off grade at 20@22c. White was held firmly at 31c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills, was without material demand from this market. COCOANUT OIL is in fair demand; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c bid; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm, with increased inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand at steady prices, with pure unbleached yellow at 55c; racked yellow, up to water white, at 57@80c; at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm and wanted moderately; quoted at 51@52c for present make.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—Oil closed at $1.53, the only quotation here to-day. The Standard Oil Company reduced its price to $1.55 this afternoon.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a further material advance at the West of 35c on pork, 13@18 points on lard, and 15@20 points on bacon, through the outsiders buying more freely, and in sympathy with the speculation in wheat, together with the advanced prices for hogs, while the packers were less free sellers. There was some reaction before the close, but the latest dealings were at fairly firm figures. Demand for cash stuff did not improve, and upon the market here the dragging trade in prompt deliveries tended to keep prices relatively easy as compared with the West.

LARD—Western steam was held stronger—not relatively so with the West—on account of unimportant cash demand. There was no bidding over $6.95, and at very close to that price there were sellers, although it would cost $7.05 to lay down here upon the Chicago basis....Sales were 250 tcs to a refiner and 250 tcs for export, on private terms....City steam was firm at $6.37½, with sales of 100 tcs at that, and 100 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, at $6.85....Options—May closed at $7 asked, July closed at $7.15 nominal; sale of 250 tcs September at $7.30, closing at $7.30 bid....Refined was slow; Continent, $7.20; South American, at $7.50. ....Compound lard was quiet, with $5@$5.37½ quoted, as to quality....At the West May closed at $6.72, while July was at $6.80@$6.85, closing at $6.85 asked, and September at $6.95@$7.05, closing at $7 bid.

PORK—Demand here was slow from shippers, but prices were held firmly. The West advanced 35c, but reacted 15@18c. There was stronger buying through the more moderate supply of hogs and their higher prices. May closed at $12.30 nominal; July was at $12.80@$13.05, closing at $12.90; September at $13.07½@$13.35, closing at $13.17. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—For city meats there was an unsettled and slow market. Sales were 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 to 14 lb average, at 5¾c; 20 bxs clear bellies at 6⅜c, and 500 pickled shoulders at 5¼c. In Western meats there was more of a business and at fairly steady prices. Sales, at Western prices, 75 tcs sweet pickled skinned hams, spot, at 9½c; 150 do, July, 100 tcs do, August, and 100 tcs do, September, on private terms; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lb; 75 tcs do, 14 lb, both July, on private terms; 100 tcs California hams, June, at 6c, and 75 tcs do, July, at 6¼c; city pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; picked hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8½c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8⅜c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Was at 15@20 points higher prices on short ribs, but reacted 5 points. At the West, May closed at 6.35c nominal, while July, at 6.50@6.45c bid, closing at 6.45c bid, and September at 6.62½@6.70c, closing at 6.65c bid.

BEEF—Was taken up only moderately, while prices were held steadily. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$12; India mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and nominal. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 58,638 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.40@$4.85; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,293 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.20@$4.80. St. Louis —Higher; $4.10@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened strong; 5@10c higher; $4.30@$4.55. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.50@$4.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,085 head; $4.40@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady to weak; $4.15@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers; $4.50@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $4.40@$4.75. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a firm market at 4⅝c for city, with a further sale of 100 hhds at that price, which cleans up the supplies on offer. For country-made lots there was a fair demand at very regular prices; sales were 150,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4⅝c, chiefly at 4⅝@4¾c for good and prime. For Australian 5½c was asked.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine the market was quiet and nominal at 8c, at which price there were sellers, while the West was indifferent over the offerings, with a dull and weak feeling reported thence. For lard stearine there was a slow market, with 8½c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, with trading entirely local. Havre was steady at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull, with No. 7 quoted at 16c, and No. 8 at 14¾c. Sales—700 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening call, 11 A. M. No sales. Between Call and Close—June 250 bags at 14.35c, 1,750 bags at 14.30c, 1,250 s. n. at 14.25c, July, 250 bags at 14.95, 500 bags 14.25c; July, 250 bags at 14.95c, 500 bags at 14.90c, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 500 bags at 15.05c, 2,250 bags at 15c; October, 500 bags at 15.10c; December, 750 bags at 14.95c, 500 bags at 14.90c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c; total, 9,250 bags.

Exchanges—55 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for July, 20 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for October, 15 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October, 50 points paid to exchange 750 bags June for July; total for day, 12,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.80	.....@ .....
February	14.70@14.80	.....@ .....
March	14.65@14.75	.....@ .....
April	.....@	.....@ .....
May	14.20@14.30	12 @ 12
June	14.30@14.35	14.85@14.90
July	14.80@14.85	14.70@14.75
August	14.90@15.00	14.35@14.40
September	14.95@15.00	13.90@14.00
October	15.00@15.05	13.60@13.65
November	14.85@14.95	13.35@13.45
December	14.85@14.90	13.25@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	176,603
Arrivals — Steamship Mexican	
Prince, Rio	25,970
Arrivals — Steamship Mexican	
Prince, Santos	6,951
	32,921
Total	209,524
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,552
Total stock in New-York to-day	203,972
Total stock in Baltimore	19,787
Arrivals	....
Total	19,787
Deliveries yesterday	191—19,596
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,812
Arrivals	....
Total	44,812
Deliveries yesterday	565—44,247
Total stock in other ports	....
	63,843
Total stock in United States	267,815
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 28	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 28	20,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, to May 28	115,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	30,000
	295,000
Total	652,815
Same time 1894	305,117

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Pading, int'r	26¾@27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@28		

COTTON.

Contracts were rather unsettled and fairly active, with the close steady at 6@7 points advance, as influenced by Liverpool and poor crop reports. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 79 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7⅝
Middling uplands	7⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	1-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	Nominal.	7.18	7.17	800
June	7.13@7.14	7.18	7.11	11,400
July	7.20@ ...	7.23	7.14	11,500
August	7.24@7.25	7.28	7.21	68,800
September	7.29@ ...	7.32	7.25	10,000
October	7.32@7.33	7.36	7.28	30,100
November	7.35@7.37	7.37	7.33	4,600
December	7.39@7.40	7.41	7.35	5,300
January	7.44@7.45	7.45	7.39	3,900
February	7.48@7.50	7.48	7.47	400
March	7.51@7.53	7.53	7.51	1,300
April	.....@ ...	...	...	.....
Total				153,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 31.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	151	375	332	311	..	..
New-Orleans	1352	2624	1648	1149	..	..
Mobile	2	243	..	12	..	..
Savannah	798	836	1532	297	..	..
Charleston	87	357	7	11	..	..
Wilmington	..	2	2	1	..	..
Norfolk	82	95	34	14	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	241	..	..	..
Boston	339	434	867	131	..	..
Philadelphia	10	4	713	101	..	..
West Point	92	25	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2913	4995	4926	2027	..	..
This day last week	3846	5610	8900	3958	3784	2908
This day last year	1276	2109	2769	1380	2365	1372

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A moderate trading, but a well-sustained market.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—A generally firm market, with buyers showing a fair interest. Fine domestic is in very moderate offering.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3⅛@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅛@5⅜	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Demand does not increase, but the feeling is steadier. Sales, 100 bbls muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c....Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4¾
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4½
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅜	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅜	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 9	3	13-16@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3	9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The position is slightly improved on most kinds of domestic white beans. Receipts are still very light and parcels a little better. Choice marrow had sales at $2.40 to-day, and some holders are now asking 5c more. Pea are firm at $2@$2.05, with the inside figure bid and refused for round lots. Medium are up about 5c, some of the best marks jobbing at $1.95. Most of the recent business in red kidney has been at $1.85@$1.90, but fancy marks are held up to $1.90. Lima quite scarce on the spot and higher. Foreign beans quiet, but held with a little more confidence. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.40; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.90@$1.95; do, white kidney, $2.25@2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $3.05@$3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80. Green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 97½@ $1.

BUTTER—Receipts are accumulating on a very light trade, and the market is weak, as following some little pressure to move stock.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18½@..
Creamery, firsts	18½@17½
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @10
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½@ 8

CHEESE—Full cream was in very moderate receipt, and all desirable met with a ready sale at full prices, fancy small showing an advance.

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¼@ 6⅞
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5½
State full cream, small, fancy	7¼@ 7½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¼@ 7
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4¼@ 4¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3¼@ 3¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¾@ 2
State full skims	1@ 1½

EGGS—Prime stock is firm, with a moderate, steady outlet.

State and Pennsylvania	13⅞@ 14
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @ 13½
Southern, fresh-gathered	11½@ 12¼
Western, culls, 30-dozen cases	$2.75@$3.20

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet, but in moderate supply and steady; strawberries in heavy supply, but meeting a pretty good demand, and prices for desirable fruit are sustained; small lots other Southern berries and cherries have appeared, for which there is a fair demand when the quality is fine. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$5; do, Russet, Roxbury, $3@$4; do, golden, $2.50@$3.50; strawberries, Maryland, per qt., 6@10c; do, Norfolk, 5@9c; do, North Carolina, large, 7@15c; do, common kind, 5@7c; cherries, North Carolina, per lb, 10@15c; blackberries, North Carolina, early harvest, per qt, 9@12½c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Jobbing trade in evaporated apples is only moderate, but there is some demand from exporters, and prices are held quite steady; very little doing in sun-dried apples; not enough chops available to establish values; cores and skins slow; raspberries weaker; some lots can be bought below 19c; cherries, plums, and blackberries are dragging; a fair jobbing business is doing in California fruits at about late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Jobbers bought the fowls in to-day, expecting a fair demand on Friday, and this held up the market. All other kinds were slow and weaker. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 30c@$1; fowls, per lb, 12½@13c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 50@55c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@40c. DRESSED—Market for fresh fowls dull and heavy. A few fancy still bring 10c, but 9¾c was often accepted for choice, and average prime sold mostly at 9½c. Other kinds show little change, except Spring ducks, which are dull and lower. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 6c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 8@11c; Spring ducks, 23@25c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 35@40c; do, Western, 30@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

HAY AND STRAW—Quiet and steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 50c; rye straw, 45@55c; oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and unsettled. Tomatoes and cabbages lower. Other vegetables freely offered for most kinds, and rather quiet.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.50@$1.62
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.37
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 4.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	1.00@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	75@ 1.00
Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate	1.25@ 1.75
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.20@ 1.23
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack	1.90@ 2.00
Peas, Norfolk, per ½-basket	1.00@ 1.25
Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket	75@ 1.00
Peas, N. C., per bushel basket	50@ 80
String beans, Charleston, wax, basket	50@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate	50@ 1.00
String beans, Charleston, green, bask	50@ 1.00
String beans, Georgia, green, per crate	40@ 75
Squash, Fla., marrow, bbl-crate	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, fancy, ripe, carrier	2.50@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Florida, green carrier	1.50@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$4.50@$5.50
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Florida, prime, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Savannah, prime, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Charleston, prime, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.62@ 1.87
Maine, Hebron and white, per sack	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Brewers are taking a fair quantity, but otherwise a quiet market, with no new developments over prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@..
Bavarian, new	22	@24
Bohemian, new	23	@26
Altmanski, new	18	@20

HIDES—Tanners are good general buyers, and prices continue to rule strong, with assortments limited.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	17½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central America, selected	20@22	15 @
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	16 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	.. @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @..
Tuxpo, selected	20@21	14 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	14 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @..
Calcutta buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Cordiente, Correvideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	10 @..
Matamoras, as they run	25@28	.. @9
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @10
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	10 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Weakness Followed by Better Prices in the Afternoon.

TRADE RESTRICTED BY THE HOLIDAYS

Derby Day in England and Memorial Day Here—The Grangers Higher —Sharp Advance in United States Rubber.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The stock market at the opening to-day was soft. London did little, but probably bought more than it sold. Derby Day in England interfered with business to a considerable extent, although dispatches said there was a fair attendance of brokers at the Exchange. The West continued bearish, and Chicago sent selling orders in the Grangers. There was less talk of crop damage by frost, but it is generally conceded that Winter wheat has suffered considerable damage. Farmers generally are replanting corn where it has been damaged by frost.

As the day advanced prices became firmer, and in the afternoon most of the early losses were recovered. Pacific Mail dropped a couple of points on the loss of one of its steamers, but subsequently advanced on the excellent showing made in the annual report. Tennessee Coal and Iron declined to 26½ in the early trading on a bear attack in the absence of support, but it closed above 28. The coal stocks were strong on the agreement to continue work in June on the May basis. Reading's demand for an increased output has been strengthened by its operations in the first three weeks of May, when it produced 22.72 per cent. of the total output. The Granger stocks, with the exception of Burlington, which lost ⅛, closed at fractional advances. The general list was also fractionally higher at the close.

United States Rubber was second only to Sugar in activity, and was notably strong. It opened at 41¼, advanced to 45, and closed at 44¾, a net gain of 3⅝ points. The Directors appointed at the annual meeting elected officers to-day. The rubber trade is in excellent shape, the enormous consumption of rubber boots and shoes last season having used up the stock in hand of the retailers. Large orders are now being placed for goods for the coming season. Sugar made its lowest price at the opening and closed at 117, a net gain of one point. There was quiet covering of short contracts in Distillers, and the stock closed apparently strong at 20⅝. Tobacco declined to 114, but closed at 115½, a gain of ½. In the final half hour there was fair activity as the result of closing contracts on both sides of the market in view of to-morrow's holiday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was still in liberal supply, but there was no perceptible increase in the demand. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was absorbed readily, but the offerings were light. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,070,503, and the balances were $6,859,713. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was 378,771.

Money in London, ¼ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer, owing to the scarcity of bills. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½c. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67½c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$32,876,057
Imports for the same period	20,885,938
Net exports	$12,010,119
Net exports to date, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports to date, 1893	56,022,612
Net exports to date, 1892	17,505,503

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Union Pacific, 1, to 14¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 19⅞; Erie, ¾, to 12⅜; St. Paul, ¾, to 68; Illinois Central, ½, to 98; New-York Central, ⅛ to 104; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 59⅜; Reading, ¼, to 9¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅞. Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 53½. Erie second consols sold at 71. British consols advanced ⅛, to 106¼, for both money and the account.

The account of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £26,000. India council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 7-32d per rupee.

LONDON, May 29—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 39s 9d per quarter; April shipment, via Cape, 38s 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 7d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 22s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beat Sugar—May, 10s 1½d; August, 10s 6d.

BREMEN, May 2.—Petroleum, 7 marks for American.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—J. P. Morgan & Co. and F. S. Smithers & Co. will receive subscriptions to-morrow for $1,998,000 of the first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York. The subscription price is par. The bonds draw interest from July 1 next, and are secured by a recently authorized first consolidated mortgage for $15,000,000, of which $4,312,000 is held by the trustee to fund an equal amount of the existing first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the company, $502,000 is reserved to pay off the first mortgage bonds of the Manhattan Electric Light and the Harlem Lighting Companies, both of which are owned by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

—The Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison gives notice that after June 10 deposits of securities will only be received with the consent of the committee and upon such terms as they may impose.

—The City Treasury of Austin, Texas, will pay the face and accrued interest of all outstanding 10 per cent. bonds of that city, due and payable Jan. 1, 1895, interest on which stops July 1.

— The United States Leather Company has declared an extra dividend of $1 per share on its preferred stock, payable June 10. Transfer books will close June 1 and reopen June 11.

—The coupons maturing June 1 on the Mexican National Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date at the National City Bank.

—The coupons of the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad, due June 1, are payable on after that date at the office of Joseph Walker & Sons.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146½	147½	146½	147½	144	150	50
Alton & Terre Haute	64	64	64	64	60	65	210
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	28½	10
American Cotton Oil pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	74½	75½	10
*American Sugar Refining	116	117⅜	116	117	117	117⅜	50,287
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99¾	100¼	210
American Tobacco	115	115¾	114	115¼	115⅜	115¾	14,900
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	3,316
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	62	63	200
Brunswick Company	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3¾	100
Canada Southern	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	53⅜	54	200
Canadian Pacific	52¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	52	53	10
Central Pacific	18½	18¾	18½	18½	18½	19¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22½	22¼	22½	22¾	22¾	1,410
Chicago Gas	73¾	73⅞	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	5,550
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54½	54	54¼	53½	54½	530
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	100	100	100	100	100½	25
Chicago & Northwestern	97¾	98¼	97¾	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	6,675
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80⅝	81¼	80¾	80¾	80⅝	80¾	12,495
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44	44¼	44	43¾	44¼	310
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89½	89½	89¾	89½	88	89½	30
C., M. & St. Paul	66⅝	67¼	66¼	66⅝	66⅞	67	16,180
C., M. & St. Paul pf	121	121	121	121	120	121	40
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	68⅝	69¼	68½	68¾	68⅝	69	2,254
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	9	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9½	10	650
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	27	26	27	26¾	27	900
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½	9	200
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	25¾	26	25¾	26	25¾	26	435
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	65	65	65	65		67	76
Consolidated Gas Company	144⅛	145⅞	144¼	145¼	145	145¼	1,391
†Delaware & Hudson	129½	130	129½	130	129¾	130¼	522
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	161	163	100
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	40	40	40	40	39		50
Dis. & C. F., all in pd	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	9,490
Flint & Père Marquette	14½	14½	14½	14½	15		10
General Electric	34⅞	35⅜	34½	35	34¾	35	4,837
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	95	96½	50
Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	200
Laclede Gas	31½	31½	30	30	30	30¼	1,210
Lake Erie & Western	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	24¼	24½	2,645
Lake Erie & Western pf	82	82	82	82	82	82½	312
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	145¾	146¼	200
*Long Island Traction	11	11¾	10¾	11¼	11½	11¾	4,315
Louisville & Nashville	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	1,550
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	9⅞	10¼	120
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28	28½	27¾	28¾	28	28½	600
Manhattan Con	113	114½	113	114½	114¾	114¾	2,510
Michigan Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis	17½	17½	16⅞	17	17	17½	1,000
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	84	288
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	44⅝	45¼	44¾	45½	45½	46	450
Missouri Pacific	28½	28½	28	28¾	28¼	28⅝	3,752
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31⅞	32¼	31¾	32¼	32¼	32⅝	1,120
Mobile & Ohio	23	23½	23	23½	23	23¾	470
*National Lead Co	34½	35¾	34½	35	34⅝	35	5,297
*National Lead Co pf	88½	89¼	88½	89	88¾	89	920
National Linseed Oil	28	28½	28	28¼	28¼	29	250
National Starch 1st pf	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	51	55	16
National Starch 2d pf	29⅞	29⅞	27¾	27¾	27	32	58
New-Jersey Central	101¼	101¼	101	101	100¾	101¼	320
New-York Central	101⅜	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101⅜	102	331
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	43½	44	300
New-York & New-Haven	213	213	213	213	211		10
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	72	72	72	72	71	72	50
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	31	32	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	3,075
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝	11	885
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	31	32¼	31	32¼	31¾	32	1,850
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4¾	4	4¼	4	4¼	550
North American	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾	6	1,080
Northern Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½	200
Northern Pacific pf	19½	20	19½	20	19¾	20⅛	525
Ontario & Western	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18½	1,120
Oregon Improvement	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	8	8⅝	100
Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	26¾	27¼	27¼	27⅝	4,522
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	4½	6	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19½	18⅞	19¼	19½	19⅝	5,330
P., C. & St. L	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	100
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	52	52	52	52	51½	52	130
Pullman Palace Car Co	172	172	172	172	171	173	50
Rio Grande & Western pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45	45½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	7⅝	7½	1,300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15¼	16	15¼	15⅞	15⅞	16	3,415
St. Paul & Omaha	37⅞	38¼	37¾	38¼	38	38¼	400
Southern Pacific	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	20¼	20	20½	440
Southern Railway	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	2,245
Southern Railway pf	39½	39½	39	39½	39⅜	39⅝	1,439
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	28⅜	26½	28	28¼	28½	6,190
Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	2,230
Union Pacific	14	14½	13¾	14½	14	14½	1,440
United States Cordage	3½	4⅜	3½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	1,630
United States Cordage pf	5¼	6½	5¼	6½	6¼	7	1,395
United States Cordage gtd	8⅞	10½	8⅞	10½	10½	10⅝	715
United States Rubber	41¼	45	41¼	44¾	44¾	45	21,355
United States Rubber pf	95	99	95	97½	95½	96	1,455
*United States Leather	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	880
*United States Leather pf	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	95	95⅝	1,434
Wabash	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9¾	1,820
Wabash pf	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	19⅞	20	2,270
Western Union Telegraph	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	92¾	1,586
*Western Union Beef	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12½	1,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	2,370
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45¾	45¾	45	45	45	46	480
Total sales							240,146

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67½	67½	67½	67½	67¼	67½	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.13	.13	.13	.13	..	..	1,100
Kings. & Pem	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	..	..	100
Total sales							1,200

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

At. T & S F 4s	Dul, So S & At 5s	North Pac Con 5s	St. Paul, M & M 1st
20,000 73¼	1,000 98	5,000 41¾	Montana Cent 5s
20,000 73½	4,000 98½	14,000 41	2,000 108¾
10,000 73½	Ellz, L & B S 5s	20,000 40½	Dakota Extension
5,000s3 73½	1,000 99	13,000 41	5,000 116¾
3,000 73⅝	Flint & Pere Marq	7,000 41⅛	So Pac of Ariz 1st
25,000 73½	Port Huron Div 5s	Trust Receipts	14,000 95½
14,000s3 73⅜	1,000 87½	4,000 40¾	5,000 95¾
Trust Co Certfs	Ft W & D C 1st	14,000 40⅝	1,000 96
10,000 72¼	20,000 74	25,000 40	So Pac of N Mex 1st
Atch, Top & S F 2d	1,000 73	Ohio Southern 1st	10,000 105¼
⅜s Class A	H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000 85	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000 24⅜	5,000 68	Ore Imp 1st	1,000 97½
2,000 24½	7,000 68¼	5,000 90	Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 24⅝	1,000 68½	5,000 90½	5,000 94⅜
5,000 24⅝	Illinois Central	5,000 90⅝	35,000 94½
30,000 24½	West Line 1st 4s	Ore Imp Co con 5s	10,000 94⅝
40,000 24⅝	13,000 103	3,000 49½	9,000 94⅞
9,000 24⅝	Kan Pac 1st Con	3,000 49¾	3,000 94½
10,000 24⅝	10,000 73	Ore R & N 5s T Co cr	Tenn C, I & R 6s
10,000 24⅝	Keokuk & D M 1st	20,000 93	Birmingham Div 1st
5,000 24⅞	1,000 99	Ore Short Line 6s	2,000 92
25,000 25	Laclede Gas 1st Co	3,000 101½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
25,000 24⅞	of St. L 1st 5s	15,000 102	31,000 93¾
Atlantic & Pac Inc	6,000 95¼	10,000 102⅛	5,000 93½
2,000 6	9,000 95¼	3,000 102⅝	5,000 93⅝
B'way & 7th Avenue	27,000 95⅛	12,000 102⅝	10,000 93⅞
1st Con 5s	L E & W 2d 5s	38,000 102⅛	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
16,000 113	11,000 105	5,000 102¼	25,000 30⅜
2,000 113½	Lehigh & W B Con	24,000 102	2,000 30⅝
Registered	Assented	10 000 102¼	25,000 30⅞
3,000 112¼	7,000 106½	Trust Company certs	10,000 30¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	Louisville & Nash	6,000 102	2,000 30½
2,000 107	Pens & At 1st	37,000 102⅛	9,000 30¼
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	1,000 103½	6,000 102	26,000 30⅜
2,000 77	Louisville & Nash	Ore S L & U NCon	5,000 30⅝
2,000 77½	Gen Mtg 6s	22,000 93	3,000 30⅝
5,000 77	1,000 119½	Trust receipts	20,000 30⅞
6,000 77¼	L, N A & C Con	1,000 52⅜	33,000 30¾
5,000 78	4,000 100⅝	10,000 53	20,000 30⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	2,000 101	26,000 53¼	Tol, St L & K Cy 1st
17,000 106¾	1,000 101¼	5,000 53	Trust Co certfs
33,000 106	L, N A & C G M	30,000 53¾	1,000 70½
Canada So 1st Gtd	5,000 72⅜	7,000 53¾	Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 111	5,000 73¼	5,000 54	5,000 105½
Cent of N J G M 5s	5,000 73½	5,000 53⅜	Union Pac 6s, 1891
10,000 110¼	5,000 73¾	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	17,000 106
5,000 116¾	10,000 74	2,000 114½	1,000 106¼
10,000 117	Met Elevated 1st	5,000 115	12,000 106⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1895	5,000 121½	Penn Cos 4½ reg	Union Pac 1st, 1808
3,000 103⅜	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	1,000 113¾	1,000 106¼
18,000 104	2,000 107	Peo G & C C 1st cn 6s	22,000 106¼
Ches & O R & A Div	Minn & St L Con 5s	5,000c 97	10,000 106½
1st Con 4s	24,000 100½	10,000 97	5,000 106⅝
5,000 97	15,000 101	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	5,000 106½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	5,000 101¼	10,000 35	Union Pac 1st 1899
1,000 110	10,000 101½	Peo & Eastern 1st	1,000 107
Ches & O Gen 4½s	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	14,000 81	19,000 107⅛
5,000 80	2,000 87⅝	Phil & R 1st pf inc	Union Pac Gold 6s
2,000 70¾	15,000 87¼	5,000 35	Col trust notes
33,000 80	5,000 87½	10,000 34	105,000 95
Chi, Bur & N 5s	6,000 87¾	5,000 34¼	Union Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 104	M, K & T 2d	10,000 34¾	5,000 95¼
C, B & Q Con 7s	6,000 58	2d pref inc	U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000 120½	4,000 57¾	25,000 53 21¼	2,000 40
C, B & Q Conv 5s	10,000 58¼	10,000 21¾	5,000 40½
1,000 104	4,000 58¾	3d pref inc	5,000 40¾
2,000c 104½	4,000 59	10,000 16	5,000 40¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy	M, K & T of T 5s	2,000 16¼	4,000 40¾
Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000 84	Phil & Read gen 4s	U S Cordage Co 1st
2,000 91¾	M, K & East 1st	10,000 77⅜	4,000 41
Chi & East Ill 1st	5,000 92½	Trust Co certs	3,000 41¼
5,000 117½	20,000 92	20,000 70	5,000 41¾
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	Mobile & O G M 4s	10,000 70¼	1,000 42
1,000 100½	5,000 68¼	15,000 70	9,000 42½
5,000 100	25,000 68	10,000 70⅜	1,000 42¾
6,000 100⅜	10,000 68½	10,000 70⅝	6,000 43
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	Nash, C & St L Con	Pitts, C C & S L 4½s	2,000 43½
1,000 95⅞	1,000 99¼	Series A	3,000 44
5,000 96	N Y, B & M Bch 1st	8,000 100½	6,000 43½
Chi & Northwestern	Consolidated 5s	Pitts & Wn 1st	Virginia Midland G M
1,000 108¾	10,000 100	2,000 85⅝	2,000 96
Chi & N W S F 5s	N Y, C & St L 4s	Rio Grande Wn 1st	Wabash R R 1st
5,000 108½	8,000 102⅞	5,000 77	8,000 106
Chi & Northwestern	4,000 103	5,000s20F 77	2,000 106⅛
30 Year Deb 5s	6,000 103⅜	St L, A & T H 1st 5s	2,000 106
2,000 107½	N Y Elevated 1st	5,000 106½	1,000 106⅜
25 Year Deb 5s	5,000 110	St L Southwn 1st	10,000 106
7,000 106	N Y, Lack & W 1st	2,000 75¼	2,000 106⅛
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	2,000 135	3,000 75⅝	Wabash R R 2d
5,000 92⅜	N Y, Lake Erie & W	18,000 76	10,000 76¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	New 2d Con	St L Southw 2d inc	5,000 76⅞
5,000 105½	D M & Co Eng Certs	5,000 35½	1,000 76¾
Colorado Midland 1st	Stamped	10,000 34½	19,000 76¼
20,000 73	10,000 69	10,000 34⅝	Wabash Deb, Ser B
C, H V & T 5s	N Y, N H & H 4s	10,000 34⅝	3,000 20
1,000 92½	Con Deb Certfs	1,000 35¼	West Shore gtd 4s
Consumers' Gas Co	Small Bonds	4,000 35½	2,000 105⅜
of Chicago 1st 5s	300 142	5,000 35⅝	Registered
1,000 88¼	400 145¼	10,000 35⅝	10,000 105⅜
Denver & R G 4s	North Pac 1st Reg	5,000 35⅝	Wilkes & East 1st
3,000 88¾	5,000 117¾	10,000 36	10,000 95
17,000 87¼	North Pac 3d Coup	5,000 35⅝	Wheel & L E con 4s
East Tenn Va & Ga	10,000 69¾	San A & Ar Pass 4s	5,000 71⅝
Con Gold 5s	North Pac Terms 1st	10,000 65¼	
1,000 107⅜	10,000 102¼	10,000 65	
1,000 107½	Ohio & Miss 2d	1,000 65¼	
Total Sales	1,000 118		$2,489,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..	Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
American Coal	90	..	Manhattan Beach	..	..
American District Telegraph	30	40	Md. Coal pf	50	70
American Express	116	120	*Metropolitan Traction	94½	95
American T. & C	94	97	Mexican National certificates	2¾	3
American Tobacco pf	112	115	Minn. & S. L., all ass. paid	37	40
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	Minn. & St. L. pf., all ass. paid	65	68
B. & S. O. W. pf., new	10½	12	Minnesota Iron	60	61
*Bay State Gas	15	22	N., C. & St. L	85	90
Boston Air Line pf	101¼	103	National Starch	8	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitsburg	21½	23	New Central Coal	7	9
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	58	60½	New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	16¾	17¼
Bur., C. R. & N	45	..	New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	27¼	28¾
Cedar F. & M	5	10	Norfolk & Southern	35	..
Chicago & Alton	150	..	Norfolk & Western pf	14½	15
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Ohio Southern	90	100
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144⅜	..	Ontario Mining	9	10
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..	Oregon R. & N	25	27
Colorado Fuel and Iron pf	66	75	Pennsylvania Coal	210	..

Bid and Asked Quotations. (Continued.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	48½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9⅜	9⅞
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A	5	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11¾	13¼
Edison Electric Ill of N. Y	98	99¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	50
Flint & P. M. pf	42	45
Great Northern pf	128	132
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1	1½
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	2¾	3½
Homestake	20	..
Ind., Ill., & Iowa	20¼	22
Iowa Central pf	30⅝	33
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	6
K. & D. M. pf	10	..
Kingston & Pembroke	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	91	92
Long Island	86	88
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	115	..

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	116¾	117⅝	115⅞	117	23,920
A. Cotton Oil.	28	28	28	28	100
Am. Tobacco.	115	115¾	114¼	115¼	640
A., T. & S. F.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7¾	600
Arkansas City					
Im	21	21¼	21	21¼	380
C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44	150
Cen. of N. J.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	180
C. & N. W.	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98⅜	1,220
Chi. Gas	73⅞	74	73⅝	73⅞	2,150
C., R. I. & P.	68½	69¼	68½	69	1,200
Chi., B. & Q.	80⅝	81¼	80¼	80⅞	3,730
C., M. & St. P.	66½	67¼	66¼	66⅞	8,860
Col., H. V. & Tol	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	100
Ches. & Ohio.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	50
Del. & Hud.	129½	129½	129½	129½	150
Dist. & C. F.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20½	4,380
Gen. Electric.	34⅜	35⅜	34½	35¼	1,390
Louis. & N.	58	58½	58	58½	370
L., N. A. & Chi	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
L. I. Tract	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	1,050
Mo. Pacific.	28	28½	27⅞	28⅜	210
Manhattan	113½	114	113	114	360
Total sales					58,600

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d A	24¾	25	24¾	25	$35,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	8,000
Ches. & O.	41¾	80	80	80	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	73	73	73	73	4,000
L. E. & West 2d	105	105	105	105	5,000
L., N., A. & C. con	100½	100½	100½	100½	3,000
Total sales					$102,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.13	1,700
Chrysolite	.21	.21	.21	.21	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	150
Hale. & Nor.	.90	.90	.90	.90	100

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
LV. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Holmes & Co.,

61 Broadway, New-York.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Receive Accounts and Deposits of Firms, Individuals &c., and allow interest on daily balances. Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c. Up-town office: 200 FIFTH HOUSE.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.
The American Loan and Trust Company,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
MAY'S LANDING, NEW-JERSEY,
Office of the Receivers, 45 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed receivers of the creditors and stockholders of the above-named company, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said company to present the same, and all persons indebted to said company are notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. Parties having purchased shares of stock of said company, and lots at May's Landing upon which instalments are unpaid, are requested to present their contracts therefor, and receipts for money paid on account of the same, in order that the business may be adjusted.

All persons trespassing on the lands and property of said company are notified that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JOHN C. SHORT,
JAMES PARKER,
Receivers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
OF
The New-York Elevated Railroad Company

DATED JANUARY 1, 1876.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

8 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

6 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 205, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 340.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 328, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1762.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interest on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.
The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

CORDAGE

looks as if some one thought it was worth buying again.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ALSO IN WORLD BUILDING.
UP-TOWN OFFICE:
1,370 BROADWAY, (NEAR 38D ST.)
Call or send for DAILY MARKET LETTER and CIRCULAR.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,368 Broadway, 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32988	46427
664	6319	11297	18147	33389	46517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	46543
921	6382	11573	18207	34059	47068
936	6309	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6494	11623	18340	34753	47863
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47930
1479	6586	12139	18565	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18919	35340	48303
1745	6658	12759	18958	35986	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36100	48266
1883	6753	12950	19033	36119	48532
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2062	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2152	7459	13182	19136	36800	49048
2511	7599	13861	19219	37242	49206
2539	7632	13905	19500	37257	49496
2760	7681	13992	19681	37349	49554
2791	7723	14115	20298	37521	49590
2935	7810	14671	20496	37681	49632
3063	8003	14713	20431	37684	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38661	50062
3581	8132	14957	21865	38891	50131
3852	8183	15021	21988	38955	50296
3674	8164	15097	28567	38957	50572
3717	8303	15213	28615	39084	50867
3756	8323	15354	28971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51100
3981	8033	15534	29346	39444	51128
4230	8604	15596	29375	39862	51411
4352	8685	15597	29421	40015	51413
4419	8689	15900	29532	41236	51636
4500	8761	15904	29607	41246	51647
4520	9222	15904	29617	41895	51747
4556	9255	15972	29712	41796	51759
4595	9418	16000	30027	41962	51813
4840	9483	16119	30073	42084	51893
5027	9644	16141	30261	42520	52173
5063	9666	16373	30373	42716	52444
5216	9809	16628	30777	43263	52462
5338	9825	16672	30796	43608	52525
5435	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5464	10515	16856	31076	44346	53037
5468	10991	17161	31320	44350	53097
5793	10884	17364	31859	44708	53140
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11039	17562	32686	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11126	17931	32943	45587	
6204	11265	18015	32963	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

400,000 Municipal Bonds for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Seattle School District No. 1, in King County, State of Washington, offers for sale coupon bonds of said school district to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date of July 1st, 1895. To be payable on the 30th day of June, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, at the County Treasurer's office of King County, State of Washington, or at the office of the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the option of the holder. The interest to be payable semi-annually and evidenced by coupons payable at the said Treasurer's office or at said fiscal agency, at the option of the holder. Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds in blocks of fifty thousand dollars will be received by the County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington, up until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 10th, A. D. 1895, at the office of said County Treasurer in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, at which hour said bids will be considered as required by law.

Bidders for said bonds are asked to name price and rates of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be ready for delivery on July 1st, 1895. Said bonds will not be sold below par. Under the law bids for bonds bearing a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum cannot be considered. All persons bidding for said bonds, except the State of Washington, are required to deposit with the said County Treasurer one per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for on depositing with said Treasurer their bids. No commissions will be allowed on the sale of said bonds. The Board of Education of said school district requests persons bidding for said bonds to bid for bonds bearing four, four and one-half, five, and six per cent. interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually, or bonds bearing any other rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

A summary of the laws and of the proceedings of the Board of Education of said school district covering the issue of said bonds will be furnished to bidders on application to Fred D. Ogden, Secretary of the Board of Education, at Seattle, Washington, or to the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York.

J. W. MAPLE,
County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington.
Seattle, Washington, May 9, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.
The American Loan and Trust Company,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Financial.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York.
$1,986,000.
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. One-Hundred-Year Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1995.

Principal and Interest payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

Interest payable semi-annually, on January 1st and July 1st, in New-York First Coupon (for six months' interest) payable January 1st, 1896.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

STATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

In a letter, dated May 21st, 1895, the President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York makes the following statements:

"During the past eight years the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York has been extending its plan to embrace the most profitable sections of the city, and the system (including the Manhattan and Harlem Companies hereinafter mentioned) now extends from the Battery to 125th Street. It has become more and more evident, however, that further valuable opportunities exist for development within these limits, and that in the future, as in the past, such development will yield a steadily augmenting ratio of return on the capital invested.

"To provide for present outlays and for future requirements of this company, the stockholders recently authorized the creation of a First Consolidated Mortgage to secure $15,000,000 bonds.

"Of the bonds secured by this mortgage:

$4,312,000 are reserved to pay off, at or before maturity, the existing First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Illuminating Company, due 1910.

502,000 are reserved to pay off the existing First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, and First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the Harlem Lighting Company, other than $573,000 Manhattan Bonds recently acquired by this company, and which are pledged under the new mortgage.

NOTE.—The entire capital stock of the Manhattan Company and of the Harlem Company has likewise been acquired by this company, and is pledged under the Illuminating Company's First Consolidated Mortgage.

1,686,000 to be used to reimburse the company for outlays recently made for the final payment on its purchases of stocks and bonds of the Manhattan and of the Harlem Companies, and to provide funds for the construction requirements of the companies during the present year.

8,500,000 bonds remain in the treasury for future use.

The mortgage provides that none of these last-mentioned bonds shall be issued before January 1, 1896, but that they may be issued from time to time thereafter, for the purpose of new construction and acquisition of property, to an extent not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one year, BUT WITH A RESTRICTION THAT THE ENTIRE OUTSTANDING BONDED DEBT OF THIS AND THE PREVIOUS ISSUE SHALL AT NO TIME EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK. It also contains carefully drawn provisions regulating the use of these reserved bonds.

$15,000,000 TOTAL.

"In addition to covering all the valuable real estate of the company, on which its four central stations are erected (one of them the largest in the world) and a fifth is in the course of construction, the mortgage also covers all the company's property and franchises on Manhattan Island now owned, and all which may hereafter be acquired, as appurtenant thereto, and all other property of every kind acquired by the reserved bonds, subject only to the existing $4,312,000 First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds until redeemed. In addition, there are deposited with the Trustee, as further security for the First Consolidated Bonds, the entire Capital Stocks of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, Limited, and Harlem Lighting Company, and $573,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds. A further amount of about $300,000, Manhattan Company First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, has been acquired under the provision of this mortgage, and will be likewise deposited with the Trustee before July 1st. It will readily be seen, therefore, that the First Consolidated Bonds become a practical First Mortgage upon both the Manhattan and Harlem Companies' plants.

"The total fixed charge of the company, when the $1,986,000 bonds which you are about to sell are included, will be only $325,000 per annum.

"The earnings of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for the past five years have been as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
1890	$488,595.83	$229,078.80
1891	675,505.43	347,228.63
1892	963,021.25	475,187.61
1893	1,245,524.87	605,642.72
1894	1,464,886.44	789,466.58
1895 (4 months)	570,225.49	302,271.89

"The Manhattan and Harlem Companies, since their acquirement by this company, have earned:

	Gross.	Net.
1892 (11 months)	$248,834.27	$40,048.00
1893	275,846.91	66,698.70
1894	295,512.58	86,260.60
1895 (4 months)	97,081.76	30,661.41

"The general revival of business, together with the economies incident to the consolidation of management, will add further to the revenues of the Manhattan and Harlem Companies, as they serve a class of customers among whom the effects of the hard times have been more pronounced than among the customers of the Edison Company. They usefully supplement the Edison system, especially north of 80th Street.

"Dividends have been paid upon the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company uninterruptedly for the past ten years, at the rate of six per cent. since 1892. The present outstanding capital stock is $7,938,000, fully paid.

"I would add that the proceeds of the First Consolidated Bonds recently sold to your firms will be largely used for construction requirements during the present year."

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds, bearing interest from July 1st, 1895, at 100 per cent. flat, payable 10 per cent. upon allotment, and the balance as soon as the bonds are ready for delivery, which is expected to be about June 15th.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, May 31st, and will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, June 1st, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award smaller amounts than applied for.

Copies of the mortgage may be inspected at our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street.
F. S. SMITHERS & CO.,
37 & 39 Wall Street.
NEW-YORK, May 28th, 1895.

2d, 3d, 6th, and 8th Av. R. R. Stocks.
"Knickerbocker," "Farmers' Loan," "United States," and "Manhattan" Trust Co.'s Stocks.
"Industrials" Having a Current Market on the "Street."
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Holders of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds and Stock, intending to participate in the reorganization, should deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895, after which date deposits will ONLY be received with the consent of the committee and upon SUCH TERMS as the committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:

Bonds with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York.

Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar St., New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Coupon No. 8, due June 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1895.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, May 28, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, maturing June 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Coupons maturing June 1, 1895, on this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.

GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1895.

The coupon due June 1, 1895, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
New-York, May 29, 1895. 24 Exchange Place.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY of Pittsburg, Pa., due June 1st, 1895, will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New-York.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at Nos. 36 and 38 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.

The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 10, 1895.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

The Sparrow in the Electric Lamp.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Sergeant of the park police in the Back Bay Fens is authority for the statement that the English sparrows have now the lease of the black iron hoods over the arc electric lights as nesting places to such an extent that an average of a dozen nests can be found on every electric-light pole. There is a flat space over the lights and under the hood, which serves the sparrows for this purpose apparently quite to their liking. With the extension of the arc lights into the Fens and parkway, therefore, the English sparrows pervade these pleasant spaces in great and increasing numbers, driving out the native birds and making the sight and sound of them rarer from week to week. Until recently there were many native birds in that part of the improvement in Brookline known as Leverett Park; but lately the electric poles have been put in there, and the English sparrows that they have brought there have been actually seen in the act of driving out the native birds. The excellent Sergeant, who is much exercised over this invasion, has petitioned the authorities of the electric-light companies to put a few wires across the space where the sparrows enter in such a manner as to shut them out.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday appointed James T. Law receiver for the property of Louis Lichtenstein of the firm of S. A. Gutman & Co., wholesale dealers in jewelry at 51 Maiden Lane, who failed a few months ago, to which he shall be entitled under the will of his father, Moses Lichtenstein, on the application of Einstein & Townsend, attorneys for Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith, creditors, for $4,410. Louis Lichtenstein was entitled to one-fifth of his father's estate, and on Jan. 2 he transferred his interest to his wife, Gertrude, who transferred it to Simon C. Marum on Feb. 8. Judge Daly sets aside both of these transfers as fraudulent against the plaintiffs.

—W. H. Ricketts has been appointed receiver of the rents of 184 and 186 Division Street, on the application of Lambert Suydam, who has brought suit against Jacob Kantrowitz to foreclose a second mortgage of $5,000. The Washington Life Insurance Company has a suit pending against Hugo Freudenthal and others to foreclose a first mortgage of $35,000. Mr. Freudenthal held a third mortgage on the property for $1,500, which he foreclosed in February and bought in the property.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $28,972 against the firm of Miller & Cunningham, which deals at wholesale in hats at 4 Bond Street, and for which firm W. H. Williams has been appointed receiver, in favor of Vanderhoef & Co., for merchandise and money loaned. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the partners are keeping concealed to avoid summons.

—An execution for $8,882 has been received by the Sheriff against Francis A. Clark, liquor dealer at Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, in favor of the trustees under the will of Henry E. Davies for rent of the store at 906 Eighth Avenue and on a claim for alterations which he agreed to make but did not carry out.

—An execution for $35,599 has been received by the Sheriff from Otsego County, N. Y., against John R. Scott, hop merchant at 67 Broad Street, in favor of Charles R. Burch, as administrator of the estate of Dinora Scott, on a judgment obtained in March, 1893. No property was found here to levy upon.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $2,806 against the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of 120 Broadway, in favor of George K. and Henry M. Birge of Buffalo, on a judgment obtained in the Superior Court of that city.

—John Henry Hull has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Mahlstadt, grocer, of 22 First Avenue, on the application of Henry Sudmeier, a judgment creditor.

ALWAYS FOR SOUND MONEY

Good Democratic Doctrine from James Ware Bradbury of Maine.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM '47 TO '53

Thinks that the Country Will Work Out of the Silver as It Did Out of the Greenback Craze.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 29.—Ex-Senator James Ware Bradbury of this city arrived home from Lakewood, N. J., a few days ago, looking hale and hearty after his journey, notwithstanding the fact that he is nearing the close of his ninety-third year. Mr. Bradbury was born June 10, 1802, in the little town of Parsonsfield. Thomas Jefferson was then President of the United States, and the Constitution was in the fifteenth year of its existence as a chart by which to steer the ship of State. The Union was composed of sixteen "indestructible" States. Mr. Bradbury has lived to see forty-four stars upon the flag, indicating that number of States in the federation. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825, before the birth of a majority of those who make up the present generation. He had as classmates in college two men who have left an indelible impress upon American literature—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne. There he also met Franklin Pierce, whom he afterward knew intimately as President of the United States. He is the only survivor of that brilliant group.

After leaving college, he studied law and taught school. He was admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1829, just sixty-six years ago. The following year he moved to Augusta, and displayed his "shingle." Clients were scarce at first, and the young attorney went a little into journalism. He wrote editorial articles for The Maine Patriot, a Democratic weekly. The force, vigor, and clearness of his utterances upon public questions attracted attention in the county and in adjoining sections of the State. At that time the newspapers shaped public opinion. The editor wielded great influence over the thoughts and convictions of the people. Mr. Bradbury became a political factor in Augusta, just as Mr. Blaine did a quarter of a century later. Meanwhile, his law practice had been steadily growing, and in 1835 he became attorney for the Kennebec Company. He displayed exceptional aptitude for railroad law cases, and this led him to make a specialty of that line of practice. In 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate. He served from March 4, 1847, until the opening of Mr. Pierce's Administration, in 1853. He refused to stand for re-election, and he returned to Augusta to resume his law practice. His political retirement has been absolute. For over forty years he has taken no active part in political affairs, except as a private citizen.

Just now, when men with strange views upon economic principles and popular rights not only claim to be Democrats, but arrogate to themselves the prestige and authority of leadership in the party, it is well to consult the "fathers" occasionally and secure an exposition of the Democratic faith as it was handed down. With this object in view, a correspondent of The New-York Times visited Mr. Bradbury, in company with his only surviving son, Mr. Charles Bradbury, a successful and popular manufacturer and merchant in Boston. The venerable Democratic statesman displays remarkable activity and agility for a man of his age. His mind is clear and alert; his faculties show no impairment. He has a most engaging manner and a sunny disposition. He dresses in black broadcloth, with the old-fashioned high collar and stock worn by gentlemen in the last generation. He looks remarkably like William Ewart Gladstone, who is seven years his junior. His keen, black eyes, light up and dance merrily when he is amused, and such a condition is not unusual while he is engaged in conversation.

"I have an aversion to obtruding my opinions upon my fellow-countrymen," said Mr. Bradbury, when an interview was suggested. "I am an old man, and have only been a looker-on for many years."

It was suggested that at this time, when Democrats are divided on the question whether they should favor the free coinage of silver or oppose it, some one who was competent to do so should state the traditional policy of the party.

"The Democratic Party," he said in response to this invitation, "has always been the party of sound money. It has been a hard-money party. It has been the constitutional party. It clings to the belief and maintains the claim made by the strict observance of the provisions of the Constitution can the Republic be perpetuated. All our financial, industrial, and economic ills have sprung from our failure to recognize the wisdom of this proposition.

"The monetary derangement and the disturbance of values which have brought on the depression through which we have been lately passing were caused by our departure from the course marked out with marvelous wisdom and foresight by the framers of the Constitution. The greenback agitation of 1877-9 and the present craze for free coinage are traceable directly to that cause. The Constitution gave Congress the power to coin money and to fix its value. Where in that instrument can we find a grant of power to issue paper money and make it legal tender? Chief Justice Chase held that the Legal-Tender act was unconstitutional; that it was an emergency measure, in the passage of which the Congress had clearly exceeded its powers. Chase's successor on the bench entertained a different view, and the constitutionality of the measure was affirmed. In my judgment, if the case were resubmitted, as it should be, the court would hold that the act was unconstitutional. The Justices could come to a consideration of the merits free from the excitement resulting from the war, and unhampered by Executive pressure.

"The clamor for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is a clamor for special privileges; it is a clamor for class legislation. It is raised by and in the interest of a few mine owners in the far Western States. They want a market for their product at the expense and to the injury of every other interest. Should a bill be passed such as they demand, the Government could not maintain specie payments, in a currency acceptable to the Clearing Houses of the commercial world for thirty days.

"They have managed, evidently, to delude the Western and Southern farmers and some of the laboring men into the belief that free and unlimited coinage of silver will increase the volume of money and make its acquirement easier. This is a miserable fallacy. There would not be an increase in the amount of the circulating medium. There would be, rather, a reduction. It has been our own experience in the past, as it has been the experience of other and older nations, that the effort to circulate two money metals of unequal commercial value side by side has always failed. The cheaper metal is sure to drive out the dearer. The enactment of a law providing for free coinage on the ratio suggested would retire gold from circulation, and, to that extent, would contract the currency. The purchasing power of the silver coin would be reduced an amount equal to the difference between the bullion value of gold and silver in the markets of the world. This would also represent a substantial contraction. We would soon be upon a silver basis, with a depreciated and fluctuating medium of exchange. We would be down to the level of China and Mexico and some barbarous and semi-civilized nations in other parts of the world.

"The mine owners have succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and support of the old greenback contingent, which was once very powerful in the West and South. They have pointed out to these gentlemen that free and unlimited coinage of silver will result in an inflation of the volume of paper money. They contend, and with reason, that the silver dollar will not go into general circulation, and that it will be necessary to issue certificates based upon the coin or bullion as a convenient currency. As the Greenbacker's pet hobby is an unlimited supply of paper money, he is ready to join with anybody who is traveling his way, so he makes common cause with the silver infationists.

"The people must be educated fully upon this question. They must be reminded of the limitations placed upon the power of Congress with respect to financial legislation. They must have the Constitution expounded to them. That is the sheet anchor of the Republic. The man who toils should be made to understand that a mad plunge into the maelstrom of inflation, confusion, and demoralization through free coinage would depreciate the dollar which he receives as compensation for his toil. The pensioner should be duly informed that the value of the pittance given to him monthly by a grateful country will be materially reduced if the mine owners carry their point. The cotton grower of the South and the wheat grower of the Northwest cannot contemplate with serenity the prospect of free coinage which would still further curtail the money value of their crops. The good sense of the people must be awakened and quickened, and that being accomplished, the free coinage cabal will be routed as effectually as were the greenback inflationists seventeen or eighteen years ago. President Cleveland has stated admirably the Democratic doctrine in his message and in his letter to the Chicago committee. He has pointed the path, in my judgment, which the country must take. He has supplied the basis for a proper and adequate instruction of the people."

When the subject of the income tax was broached, Mr. Bradbury manifested a disposition to bring the conversation to a close abruptly. It should be said that the interview took place prior to the announcement of the Supreme Court's decision. Being urged to expound the Democratic doctrine upon that point, he emphatically declared that the imposition of a tax upon incomes such as that provided by the last Congress was neither in accordance with the Constitution nor with Democratic traditions. "We are told," he said, "by those who adv

STATE COURTS IN CONFLICT

SHARP ISSUE BETWEEN SUPERIOR AND SUPREME JUDGES.

Judge Gildersleeve Fines the Elevated Roads $14,750 and Upholds His Jurisdiction.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court yesterday fined the New-York and Manhattan Elevated Railroad Companies $14,750, declared them in contempt of court, and, incidentally, rapped the Supreme Court rather sharply for interfering with and undoing the work of the Superior Court.

Said the Judge, speaking for himself and his fellow-Judges of the Superior Court:

"We hold that a Justice of the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to modify or stay the operation of a judgment of this court obtained and outstanding under the circumstances here disclosed."

The decision was given in an action brought by Henry M. Taber, individually and as executor of the will of Charles C. Taber, against the elevated railroads to recover damages for the taking of the easements in front of the property at 137, 139, and 141 Pearl Street and 90 and 92 Beaver Street. The action was brought in 1889 to recover the damages and for an injunction to restrain the operation of the road. The action was tried in May, 1893, and a judgment was entered for $45,000 in favor of the plaintiffs against the elevated railroads on Aug. 29, 1893. In accordance with the provisions of the judgment the elevated railroads were given the option to avoid the operation of the injunction restraining the operation of the railroads by purchasing the easements taken. This option was to run for sixty days, but the judgment was not to be operative if the railroad companies tendered the usual conveyance to the plaintiffs twenty days before the expiration of the sixty days and paid the judgment of $45,000. The injunction against the railroads did not become operative until Oct. 30, 1893.

The elevated railroads, instead of complying with the conditions of this judgment, awaited the result of condemnation proceedings, which were taken in the Supreme Court subsequent to the bringing of the action in the Superior Court, and which were sent to Commissioners for the purpose of awarding damages. This was done, it was asserted, so that they could elect which judgment they would pay. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court awarded a judgment of $80,250, and their report was confirmed on Nov. 27, 1893, when the sum awarded was tendered to the plaintiffs, but was not accepted. The money was then deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to await the result of further litigation. In the meantime the elevated railroads obtained from the Supreme Court, on Nov. 8, 1893, an order requiring the Tabers to show cause why they should not be allowed to remain in possession of the easements, and staying all proceedings and any interference with the business of the railroads upon the giving of security for the payment of the compensation which was awarded by the Commissioners. Appeals and orders were taken and obtained in these proceedings, and finally the money which had been deposited with the trust company was paid to the Tabers.

Judge Gildersleeve was then asked to adjudge the railroads in contempt, and to fine them the difference between the sum granted in the judgment in the Superior Court and the amount awarded by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.

Although the motion was strenuously opposed by the railroads, the Judge is of opinion that it must be granted, and the fine is for $14,750. The Judge, in his opinion, says that if the statute granted the Supreme Court had the power claimed, then it operated to undo the final judgment of another court of competent jurisdiction—of a judgment regularly procured and entered. He says that the Superior Court had ample and complete power over the case, and that the court that first takes jurisdiction over a matter has the right to proceed to judgment in that matter and enforce the same, to the exclusion of all other courts, provided that that court can grant the relief asked for.

Judge Gildersleeve also says that for more than three weeks the railroads disregarded the injunction, and in so doing were guilty of a deliberate violation of the decree of the Superior Court.

AN INTERESTING ACCIDENT CASE.

Force of Statutes in Cases of Injury in One State and Death in Another.

An unusually interesting question was passed upon yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. It will be carried at once to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

The action was one brought by Nelson E. Studwell, as administrator of the estate of his son, Frederick N. Studwell, against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for $5,000 damages for having caused the death of young Studwell, who was an employe of the company and only eighteen years old.

The boy worked in the roundhouse in East Port Chester, Conn., as an engine wiper. He was run over on March 18, 1893, through the alleged carelessness of the company, and had a leg cut off. He was at once taken to Port Chester, N. Y., just across the line, where he died at his father's house ten days later. His father brought an action in the Supreme Court in Westchester County, but the railroad company moved the case into the United States Court. The notice was brought in June, 1894, a year and three months after the accident happened.

In court yesterday Henry W. Taft, the counsel for the company, moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that the accident and the alleged negligence of the company happened in Connecticut and that the action was barred under the statutes of that State which provide that an action must be begun within a year after the accident.

William L. Snyder, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the case arose in New-York State because the boy was a resident of this State and died here, and that the laws of this State gave the right to bring the action within two years. He denied the right of the company to plead the Connecticut statute of limitations.

Judge Lacombe decided in favor of the company and directed the jury to find for the defendant. He read the law of Connecticut, which states that the action must be brought within a year after the accident, and held that, as the alleged carelessness of the company happened in that State, the action should have been brought there. He said further that the question was a very interesting one, and he gave the attorney an exception, with 20 days to make a case for the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Snyder said this was the first time that this question had been brought up. In other cases the injured person had died in the same State in which the accident happened. In this case the place where the accident occurred and the place where the boy died are about a quarter of a mile apart and in different States.

FIGHT OVER KILKENNY'S WILL.

His Sister Says He Was in Delirium Tremens When It was Made.

Peter Kilkenny accumulated a fortune of $50,000 before he died in the throes of delirium tremens. Now his sister, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, his only heir-at-law, is fighting the claim of Robert Sherwood, Jr., for this $50,000, the income of which was left to her for life, the principal to go to Mr. Sherwood on her death.

Surrogate Arnold heard testimony yesterday in the case. Kilkenny died on Jan. 22 last in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital. He was a widower and resided at 434 East Eighteenth Street. While suffering from delirium tremens about nine days before his removal to the hospital, he jumped out of the window of his room to the street and was fatally injured.

Prior to his death, in the hospital, he signed his mark to a paper now offered for probate as his will, by the provisions of which he appointed Robert Sherwood, Jr., as his executor and placed his entire estate with Mr. Sherwood, the income to be paid to Mrs. O'Brien for life. Mrs. O'Brien contests the probate of the will, alleging that at the time it was executed her brother was in such a condition that he did not know what he was doing. H. F. Andrews is the counsel for the will, and Mapes & Kelly appear for the contestant.

A number of nurses, several physicians, and a few patients who were in the hospital at the time it was executed by the brother were in court yesterday. A. L. Flanders, a physician in the hospital, testified that Kilkenny was suffering from delirium tremens from the time he entered the hospital until the day of his death, and that he was delirious at the time the will was made and when he put his mark to it.

Several nurses testified that Kilkenny was violent from the time he entered the hospital, and at times was strapped to his bed. He screamed and yelled a great part of the time.

NOW HE CAN SELL CIGARS.

Col. Fitzgerald Hangs Out a Sign Announcing His Triumph..

There was a big sign in black and white suspended behind the new cigar counter in Col. Fitzgerald's restaurant in the Morse Building yesterday. It told the whole story of the battle that has been going on between the Colonel and A. S. Lisberger, who leases space for a cigar counter in the place. The sign read:

THE INJUNCTION HAS
BEEN DISSOLVED.
WE ARE
READY FOR "BIZNESS."

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court signed the order vacating the injunction yesterday afternoon. As soon as he got the order, Philo P. Safford, the Colonel's attorney, had it properly entered. Then he hurried over to the restaurant and broke the ice by buying the first cigar from the Colonel's new stock. The joyful placard went up shortly afterward.

The Colonel was radiant, as was the pretty young woman who acts as his cashier. But over in the corner where the Lisberger stock of cigars was displayed there was an air of general disgust and gloom.

DIVORCES QUICKLY GRANTED.

Three Couples Separated for Life Within Half an Hour.

The divorce mill ground with lightning-like rapidity yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, Judge McAdam acting as chief engineer.

Within half an hour three mismated couples were judicially parted for life.

Ida Chavitz asked for an absolute divorce from Louis Chavitz. They were married on April 1, 1879, in Russia. The plaintiff showed that her husband had been guilty of improper conduct with an unknown woman at 70 Eldridge Street this city.

Flora J. Bradburv charged that her husband, Charles Bradbury, who is a saloonkeeper on upper Broadway, had been intimate with two women whose names are unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were married in Troy, N. Y., in January, 1877.

Next came Julia R. McKee, who wanted to be divorced from her husband, Edward H. McKee. They were married on July 9, 1879. McKee is employed by the East River Gas Company. Mrs. McKee alleged that her husband had lived with an unknown woman for several days in a hotel in Third Avenue.

There was no defense in any of these cases.

AGAINST A GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Verdict for the Full Amount Claimed on an Insurance Policy.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that will interest every business man who carries a policy in the new credit guarantee companies that have of late been organized to insure merchants against loss by bad debts.

The plaintiff in the case was the firm of Charles F. Wood & Co., which deals in diamonds in Maiden Lane, and the defendant was the American Credit Guarantee Company of this city.

The guarantee company issued to the plaintiffs a policy of insurance, which provided that the company insured the plaintiffs "against loss sustained by reason of the insolvency of debtors" up to a specified amount.

The company contended that it was only responsible for part of the loss sustained, but the diamond merchants held that they should be paid for the full amount of their loss up to the limit of the policy, $7,500. The lower court gave them a verdict for $5,353.68, the full amount claimed. This award is upheld by the higher court.

Thought His Name Was Too Long.

For thirty-five long and weary years Kiwe Katzenellenbogen struggled manfully under the burden of his dreadful name. At last, however, the load has become too heavy, even for him, and yesterday he besought Judge McCarthy of the City Court for relief.

He told the Judge naïvely that the name is "somewhat difficult to pronounce." The Judge does not know whether it is or not, for he is a discreet jurist, and he contented himself with looking at the name and signing an order permitting Kiwe Katzenellenbogen to call himself plain Samuel K. Ellenbogen hereafter.

Lawyer Jacob Levy's Trial Ended.

The trial of Jacob Levy, a lawyer, was concluded before Recorder Goff yesterday, when the defense summed up. The prosecution will sum up to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

Levy was indicted for conspiring with Philip and James McManus, produce dealers in Washington Market, to defraud their creditors.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

John Dye vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by L. L. Babcock for appellant, H. J. Swift for respondent.

Mary J. White, as administratrix, vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by D. C. Robinson for appellant, Frederick Collins for respondent.

John C. Pegream and another, as trustees, appellants, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad et al., respondents.—Argued by Roger Foster for appellant, Brainerd Tolles for respondents.

John C. Pegream and another, as trustees, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Argued by Brainerd Tolles for appellants, Roger Foster for respondent, (unfinished.)

Court adjourned to Monday, at the Village Hall in Saratoga. The court designated June 10 as the day for hearing the arguments in the appeal in the "Bat" Shea murder case.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Rice vs. Natchaug Silk Company—Elisha N. Camp, Kernochan vs. Congregation Chasam Sopher—George W. Hopkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Higgins vs. Brennan—A. A. JaKobi. Patterson vs. Patterson—James M. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham J.—Fannie Levy vs. Lillie Beekman—Aaron Rossman, Lambert Suydam vs. Jacob Kantrowitz—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Christopher Donleavy vs. Owen McDonald—James Ridgway.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Henry Sudmeier vs. Henry Mahlstadt—John H. Hull.

Latest Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 29.—Arrivals for the season to-day are Joel B. Wolfe, who is to occupy Archibald Rogers's villa; Dr. and Mrs. E. S. F. Arnold, Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, from New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Chalemagne Tower, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tower of Poughkeepsie, who have taken George Gordon King's place, Beacon Hill.

Thomas McCaleb of New-York to-day rented the Newman cottage, Catherine Street, for the season; William F. Niedringhaus of St. Louis rented the Slocum cottage, Conanicut.

John H. Glover, Walter L. Kane, Sidney Woolett, Morris H. Wilson, George F. Upham, Mrs. Winthrop Sargeant, T. Rutger Leroy of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Hayden of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince, Miss E. K. Storrow, Mrs. George Jurgan Browne of Boston, and Mrs. F. Coggeshall Chase and Miss Chase of Milton, Mass., are visiting among the cottages.

After a Half Hour with the Sultan.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A full half-hour had passed, and therewith the Sultan rose. He spoke a little of my stay in Constantinople, and of his desire to make it pleasant, and led me, as he shook my hand, followed by my panting Pasha to the door. And so I left the little room, cheerless with all its rich blue-broidered silken hangings and glass and marble lustre, and I felt that I was leaving, too, a King and a man who might in happier fate have been great and generous and beneficent and creative before all the world, and who, even to-day, beneath a fate so heavy, difficult, and dangerous as none but he can measure, deserves what he receives from all who know him—fear and loathing, affection, sympathy, respect.

PROTEST AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTS

G. F. Elliott Makes It and Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn Thinks He Is Powerless.

George F. Elliott, President of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, sent a letter to Police Commissioner Welles yesterday calling his attention to a prize fight at the Seaside Athletic Club at Coney Island Monday night. He also notified Mr. Welles that there is to be another fight at the island to-night, and says:

It hardly seems credible, even if the newspaper accounts are correctly given, that if there were any police present they could have witnessed such a brutal exhibition without having striven to prevent it. The public press charge, and information comes to the writer that half of the story is not told, that interference came from the police after one of the combatants had been brutally thrown, and subsequently tried to get away from his adversary after the seventeenth round, who still continued to attack him from both sides. This relates only to the last contest. The account of the first contest between the brutes alleges that the bout was stopped in the interest of humanity, though not by the police.

Police Commissioner Welles, after reading the letter, said:

I suppose the Law Enforcement Society means well, and I am in sympathy with it to a certain extent. Our methods are somewhat different, however. It seems to me that Mr. Elliott as a lawyer ought to know that, according to Judge Gaynor's decision, the Mayor is compelled to grant licenses for these boxing exhibitions. It is the duty of the police to stop any brutal exhibitions.

I have been informed by Capt. Clayton that as soon as any evidence of brutality was noticed a stop was put to the bout. The statement that "the first contest between the brutes was stopped in the interest of humanity, though not by the police," is not borne out by the Captain's statement to me.

Commissioner Welles lays great stress on Justice Gaynor's decision. In a case that came up before Justice Gaynor yesterday, in which James Connors applied for a writ of mandamus to compel Mayor Schieren to grant to him a license to open a place of amusement, Justice Gaynor said:

"I found in the case of the Athletic Club that the Mayor must issue the license, but it looks to me that, under that decision, prize fights have been instituted, though only lawful amusements were intended."

STREETS THROUGH RAILROAD YARDS

The New-York Central Company Opposes the City's Action.

After a long discussion, the Board of Street Opening and Improvement voted unanimously yesterday to open One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets through the yards of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and residents of the district claimed that the New-York Central Railroad Company had agreed some years ago to bridge its tracks at these points when required to do so by the city, but that it had since refused to do so.

Lawyer Ira A. Place appeared for the company, and argued that this claim was not well founded, and that the city had no right to open the streets through the yards.

Corporation Counsel Scott was of the opinion that the city had the right, but thought that the board voted to open the streets it would vitiate the railroad company's agreement to build the viaducts over the streets.

The board, however, decided to open the streets. Some of the members of the board believe that this will have the effect of forcing the company to build the viaducts. Mr. Place said that it would cost the city $1,000,000 to open the streets.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company obtained from Judge Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a temporary injunction restraining Louis F. Haffen, the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and the Board of Street Opening and Improvement from making, certifying, or filing any surveys, maps, or plans showing East One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, as laid out through or across the station grounds of the railroad, or showing East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street as widened on the southerly side by taking off forty feet from the northerly end of the railroad station.

The city authorities are also enjoined from locating, laying out, and constructing, or maintaining these streets across the station grounds of the railroad, and the Board of Street Opening and Improvement is also restrained from approving the maps, plans, and profiles showing these streets as laid out across the station grounds.

The railroad company claims that such proceedings on the part of the city authorities will interfere greatly with its business at the station which it has erected in the upper part of the city; that there is no public necessity for the laying out of the streets across the station grounds; that it will be a public injury, will reduce the station facilities, and will cause irreparable injury to the railroad company.

C. C. CLARKE'S HORSES WERE SAVED

His Barn at Sing Sing Was Probably Set on Fire by Tramps.

SING SING, N. Y., May 29.—The large barn and carriage house of C. C. Clarke, First Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning, together with most of its contents. The horses were removed safely, August Reinher, fifty-seven years old, a gardener for W. W. Law, whose property adjoins Mr. Clarke's, while on the roof of the dwelling house, keeping it wet, slipped and fell to the ground. One of his arms was broken.

Tramps have visited the barn frequently lately, and it is believed that they set the fire while smoking.

Many barns in the Sawmill River Valley, further south, have been burned by tramps or incendiaries during the last two weeks, and the fire underwriters and owners of property have offered an aggregate of about $1,400 for the arrest and conviction of the men. Among those whose barns have been burned are William Rockefeller, Robert M. Knapp, Abram Bare, George Campbell, James Butler, and Abram Stevens.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following is a complete list of passengers booked to sail on the Fürst Bismarck for Southampton and Hamburg today:

A—J. Avé-Lallemant, L. Arensberg, F. E. Alteaux, Mr. and Mrs. S. Appel, G. W. Amory, Joe B. Acken, George Ackenbach, Mrs. Marie E. Ackenbach, Miss Laura Ackenbach, Miss Julia P. Ash, Miss Dorothy Appel, Miss Sophia Appel, Mrs. Henry W. Abbot, J. Randolph Anderson, Louis Aaron, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Alber, Mrs. Abrahamson, Max Auerbach.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Beinecke, Miss Alice Beinecke, Miss Theo Beinecke, Frederick Beinecke, Miss Agnes Bechtel, Mrs. Eva Bechtel, George Bechtel, F. W. Birtner, F. H. Brodie, Leopold Brunhild, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel, Prof. Richard Burmeister, Mrs. L. von Viela, Miss Julia von Biela, Miss Sophie von Biela, Mr. and Mrs. H. Breitschuck, Prof. J. H. Boos, Theodore Boettger, Richard Brumme, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bergmann, Hermann Brockschmidt, Miss Ella Braun, Mrs. Gesine Bunke, Miss Ella Brolin, Wilhelm Bunck, C. M. Brock, Mrs. Mary Blank, O. H. Bauer, J. C. Berendsen, Mrs. Herene Bick, Miss Anna Bick, Miss Theresa Brunner, Mrs. Max M. Baden, John Baker, Mr. and Mrs. von Bauer, F. Baschieck.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crockett, Miss Clara Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Catterfeld, Mrs. Frank J. Coburn, Miss E. A. Cotton, Miss E. W. Coolidge, Mrs. Sarah M. Cunningham, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Miss M. M. Cunningham, Mrs. Caroline Cranz, Mrs. Cranz.—D.—Mrs. William Dorsheim, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dazian, Mrs. O. Dressler, W. Ducca, Edmond Dwight, Mrs. Elise Droegmund, Dr. and Mrs. L. Deutsch, Herman Deutsch, Miss Noemi Deutsch, Miss Edith Deutsch.—E.—Guillermo Eyssen, Dr. Silus Eastman, Daniel England, Mr. and Mrs. George L. English, Pierre English, Prof. Fritz Eisner, Mrs. Estella A. Eckhart, Mrs. Susanna Erdmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. von Eschen, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Eggert.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fraenckel, Miss Elizabeth Fiske, Mrs. T. I. Fiske, Miss Lillian Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fields, Miss Gertrud Fraencken, Richard H. Fraenckel, Prof. and Mrs. A. Francken, Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frechtling, F. Fries, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fischer, Miss Bertha Follmer, Mrs. F. Fliedner.—G.—C. E. Gregory, F. W. Greef, Miss Fannie Marion Gregory, Miss Alice Gregory, Miss France Gregory, Mrs. J. Gramko, Dr. and Mrs. H. Goldenberg, Mrs. S. J. Gans, Mrs. D. H. Goodman, A. Griesedieck, Miss Antoinette Griesedieck, Miss Berthie Griesedieck, Eduardo Gordigiani, Mrs. Graham, K. Glusing, Willie Greef, Dr. Prosper Gloner, Miss Gloner, Mrs. Rosa Gotz, Christian Gremp, Mrs. Therese Geiger, Mrs. Jacob Goldstein.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hopkins, Miss H. Hopkins, Miss E. Hopkins, Miss Georgina Hopkins, Mrs. Frances Hopkins, John Hesdorfer, A. Heidenheimer, Mrs. H. B. Hertz, Miss Hertz, Mrs. H. J. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyman, Miss Nellie M. Howell, E. M. Hyderman, Louis Haas, Harry Haas, Max Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Hengler, Wilhelm Hahn, Louis Hund, Mrs. Isaac Harris, Miss Pauline Herzfeld, Mrs. Caroline Hahn, A. F. Hinz, Andrew L. Hoy, A. Herms, Albert Hohl, Mrs. A. F. Hinz, Miss Elizabeth Hinsch, Miss Adele Hirsch, Mr. Hurley, Mrs. A. Hering.—J.—Mrs. T. Josephthal, Joseph Jacoby, Miss Johanna Jacoby, Louis Jacoby, Harry Allen Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Joseph, Jules Joseph, Miss Mary Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Jensen, H. C. Japp, M. Joel.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kain, D. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. George W. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. Krug, C. Koehler, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Knauth, Miss Magdalene Knauth, Alfred Keller, Mrs. C. Koehler, Miss Tillie Koehler, Miss Anna Koehler, Carl Koehler, Miss M. Keddington, Mrs. Fanny Knauth, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kohn, A. H. Kohn, Miss Bertha Kurtz, Mrs. Marie Kehr, Erik Kehr, Frederick Kampfe, Mrs. Kampfe, Miss Flora Kampfe, Mrs. Rosa Klein, Miss Hettie Klein, Miss Eleonore Keck.—L.—Charlton T. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lindenborn, B. Levison, Jr., A. M. Levy, R. Lucius, Miss Leefe, Herman Levi, Dr. Louis Lesinsky, M. A. Loewenstein, Jacob Langendorfer, Mrs. Rosa Levine.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Emory McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mayer, Miss Elsa Mayer, Otto Mayer, John Mayer, Miss O. W. Morrison, C. S. Mersick, Miss Mersick, Mr. Edward E. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Miss Helen Morgenthau, Miss Alma Morgenthau, Miss Ruth Morgenthau, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munson, Mrs. Albertine Mabis, Mrs. Ida B. Metzel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morgenthalen, Mrs. Elise Mahland, Miss Bertha Maas, Mrs. Louise Muller, C. Muller, Miss Fannie A. Milligan, Mrs. Hedgwig Mohr.—N.—Victor von Normann, S. Nordhelmer, the Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Nickerson, Jr., Hoffman Nickerson, Adolf Newberger.—O.—M. J. O'Brien, Miss Anna Odahl.—P.—William Perzell, Mrs. Minerva Powell, W. Parrins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lathrop Pack, Eberhard Pantle, Peter F. Petersen.—R.—F. Rohrmoser, Morris Rosenneim, Anton Roessingh, Mr. and Mrs. Tennent Ronalds, Miss Antoine Rohrmoser, Miss Helena Rohrmoser, Wilhelm Riewe, John Rathmann, C. W. Rose, William P. Rinckhoff, Miss Tillie Rinckhoff, Miss Mamie Rinckhoff, William P. Rinckhoff, Jr., Miss Alwine Rinckhoff, John Rolfs, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav C. Roeder.—S.—Mrs. Julius A. Stursberg, Miss M. Stursberg, Miss Alice Stursberg, Miss Julie Stursberg, Albert Stursberg, Herbert Stursberg, T. Siegen, Mrs. L. V. Sone, Miss B. R. Sone, Miss E. Sone, Dr. and Mrs. G. Seeligmann, H. C. Statzell, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strauss, Emanuel Strauss, Sidney Strauss, Ikie Strauss, Alfred Strauss, Carl Strauss, Miss Daisy Stewart, Frank Scribner, Jacques Schoenberger, Gottlieb Schutt, P. S. Schloss, Mrs. H. Stix, Miss Mary Simpson, Mrs. J. F. Schoelkopf, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Schmidt, Carl Strongmann, Mr. and Mrs. N. Stix, Miss Alice Stix, Hermann Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Strempel, Miss Bertha Strempel, Mrs. J. Steffens, Miss Frieda Schmotze, Mrs. G. Steinhauser, C. Sharren, Ernst Stoll, Mrs. Lina Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steiner, Miss Clara Steiner, Nathan Scheyer, Heinrich Schmidt, Waldemar A. Schoene.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tyler, Miss Dessie Tyler, Carlos Tummler, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thomsen, Hans Tietgen, C. Tamm, Mr. Thompson.—U.—Andreas Uhri.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Campen, Miss C. Van Campen, Mrs. H. Vorrath, Miss Ella Vorrath, A. Vollrath.—W.—Mrs. Gardiner Wetherbee, the Misses Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wertheim, Miss Angie Wertheim, Mrs. A. C. Williams, Mrs. Eugene S. Well, Maurice Werthelm, Max Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Webster, John J. Whitney, Mrs. Agnes H. Whitney, Mrs. Evelyn Jones Whitney, Miss Carrie Whitney Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wiedman, Mrs. Caroline Witt, Oscar Westlund, S. Well, Karl Winold, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wiegman, John Waska.—Z.—Mrs. Rosa Zehden.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:22
Moon sets...A. M.	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:10	11:32	5:00	5:15
Governors Island	11:38	11:55	5:37	5:57
Hell Gate	1:31	1:48	7:09	7:15

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Croft	Dundee	May 16
Hekla	Christiansand	May 17
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 17
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Peninsular	Fayal	May 20
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Yucatan	Havana	May 25

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Colorado	Hull	May 17
Columbia	Hamburg	May 23
El Norte	New-Orleans	May 26
Finance	Colon	May 24
France	London	May 20
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	May 20
Prussia	Hamburg	May 19

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

La Bourgogne	Havre	May 25
Maasdam	Rotterdam	May 23
Santiago	Nassau	May 23
Umbria	Liverpool	May 25

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Benlarig	Gibraltar	May 18
Italia	Gibraltar	May 19
Lampasas	Galveston	May 25
Orinoco	Bermuda	May 30
Taormina	Hamburg	May 15

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Berlin	Southampton	May 25
Furnessia	Glasgow	May 23
Manitoba	Swansea	May 24
Mohawk	London	May 23
State of California	Glasgow	May 24
Taurie	London	May 24

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack	Kingston	May 30
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	21 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	May 31	8'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Maskelyne	May 30	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Isla Grande	May 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Iroquois	May 31	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Herschel	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Indian Prince	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 State St.
Marengo	June 1	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
Galileo	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Concho	June 1	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Richmond H'l.	June 1	London	21-23 StateSt.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	June 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Sicilia	June 1	Copenhag'n.	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Delaware	June 1	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Patria	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prins Maurits	June 1	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	June 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Basil	June 1	Para	90 Gold St.
Regulus	June 1	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Algonquin	June 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	June 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II	June 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Adamnhor	June 1	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohican	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Croft	June 1	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 1	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westerland	June 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 1	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	June 1	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 1	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Handa	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Umbria	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 1	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Taormina	June 1	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Vigilancia	June 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Furnessia	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Hekla	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Denmark	June 1	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Madiana	June 1	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
Lisbon	June 1	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Taurus	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Bremen	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Matanzas	June 12	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Puerto Rico	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Ems	June 14	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Andoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orizaba	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Dolcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Ontario	June 15	London	21-23 StateSt.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n.	37 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 15	Leith	29 Broadway.
Lah

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rather a Surprising Range of Prices of Property.

TEXAS LAND FIVE CENTS AN ACRE

City Property at More Than a Million Dollars Per Acre—A Block of Land Up Town Bought by the Messrs. Crimmins.

Many persons are expected to take advantage of the holiday to-day to visit the Ward property, extending from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and King's Bridge Road, to the Hudson River, which is to be sold in lots by Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham on June 11. Book maps will be distributed on the premises to-day.

Yesterday was a remarkable day in the way of real estate transactions, principally because of the cheapness of the material offered and disposed of. The range of prices was all the way from 5 cents an acre to about $65,000 for a single city lot, or $1,040,000 per acre. It is needless to say that the former price was not for any city property. Still, about 400 lots in what will be part of the Greater New-York went at about $9 per lot.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Watt estate, to John D. and T. E. Crimmins, the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, Lenox and Seventh Avenues, containing sixty-four city lots, and measuring 750 by 199.10 feet. The same firm have sold for Edward La Montagne to an investor, at about $60,000, the four-story and basement brownstone building, known as Ulber's Hotel, 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co., have sold for the St. Luke's Hospital Trustees, at about $130,000, two lots, 50 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, beginning 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue. A dwelling will be built on the plot.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold for Perez M. Stewart two lots on the south side of Eighty-second Street, 50 feet west of West End Avenue. Flats will be erected on them.

Charles E. Schuyler has sold, for Potter & Brother, 62 Riverside Drive; also 231 West Seventy-first Street, for Mrs. Durando.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold, for Mandelbaum & Lewine, 206 West Forty-first Street, a six-story brick store and flat building, size 25 by 98.9, at about $35,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in partition to S. B. Flannery, at $15,000, the property at 64 James Street, east side, between Oak and Madison Streets, 25.2 by 102.8 by 25 by 103, with three-story brick front building and brick stable in rear. Under foreclosure, Mr. Meyer sold to Marx & Guggenheimer, at $15,125, the six lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 475 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Meyer sold to the plaintiff, Mary E. Smith, at $8,000, the northwest corner of Hull Avenue and Suburban Street, 94.04 by 51 by 110 by 76.53.

In partition, Mr. James L. Wells sold eight lots and a small gore. Four of the lots, on the west side of Forest Avenue, 123.08 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, each 25 by 87.6, went to T. B. Clark, at $1,040 for each of three, and $1,375 for the other. Four lots in the rear, facing on the projected Jackson Avenue, were sold thus: two at $2,350 each, Alderman Henry L. School; one at $2,500, H. Strese; and one at $3,000, Dr. E. Ernhout. Alderman School obtained for $125 the gore lot, 88.26 by 25 by 100.85, at the junction of Boston Avenue and the projected Jackson Avenue.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $11,700, the leasehold of 10 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Charles N. Mendel, at $28,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 50 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 102.2. To the plaintiff, Virginia Jacobi, at $22,500, he sold under foreclosure, the five-story brick flat, 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold by assignee's order, at 5 cents per acre, 56,820 acres of land in Tour Green County, Texas, formerly owned by Charles M. Whitney & Co.

At the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, at $2,500, to Wilhelmine Lessels, the leasehold of the three-story and basement frame flat, 524 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 20 by 99.11. He also sold to L. A. Lehmaier, at $980, the triangular gore at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and the King's Bridge Road, 65.33 by 41.86 by 44.08, and the lot adjoining, 25 by 44.08 by 48.82 by 82.35, to Jere Johnson, Jr., at $3,685; he sold 460 lots at Oceanville, New-Dorp, S. I., to George Kemp-son, at $2,900, he sold 16 acres, near Metuchen, N. J. The Strong homestead, with buildings and about 35 acres, at Metuchen, known as "Woodwild," went to William Rankin, at $6,200. A tract of 35 acres adjoining went to Augustus Campbell at $1,200. A number of acre plots near by sold at from $50 to $385 each.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Isaac C. Ogden of 31 Highland Avenue, Jersey City; cost, $66,000.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 51 feet north of Union Avenue, one five-story brick flat, by L. G. Markel of 414 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $22,000.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, five five-story flats, by Schreiner & Fennell of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $93,000.

No. 161 East Eighty-first Street, one five-story brick flat, by William Dicken of 56 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 70 feet east of Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Edward C. Thatcher of 367 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; cost, $40,000.

Boulevard, northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street, seven-story brick flat, by Charles Lowen of 307 West Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $70,000.

Melrose Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, four four-story brick tenements, by Mayer Goldsmith of 29 East Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 260 and 262 East Fourth Street, two five-story and basement brick flats, by Samuel Harris of 260 East Fourth Street; cost, $40,000.

No. 532 to 536 West Forty-fourth Street, three five-story brick flats, by Louis Batner; cost, $55,800.

No. 57 East Eighty-fourth Street, five-story brick flat, by Henry G. Garbay of 1,890 Lexington Avenue; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by Minnie A. Murphy of 119 East Ninety-first Street; cost, $216,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 112 feet east of Morris Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Sigmund Feust of 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Schreiner & Fennell of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $16,000.

Seventh Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, seven five-story brick flats, by Bernhard L. Ludwig of 118 East Seventy-third Street; cost, $203,000.

No. 56 Ridge Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Bena Noeff of 334 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; cost, $20,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story and basement brick flat, by Henry O. Havemeyer of Greenwich, Conn.; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 710 and 712 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, two five-story brick flats, by Edward McLaughlin of 708 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; cost, $44,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, four five-story brick flats, by Edward C. Sheehy of 247 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $94,000.

No. 128 West Thirty-first Street, five-story brick flat, by Lawson & Quackenbush of 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 119 to 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, two five-story brick flats, by same as above; cost, $46,000.

Ninety-second Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, five-story brick office and flat, by George Ringler & Co., of Ninety-second Street and Third Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Lexington Avenue, seven story brick flat, by Horgan, Slattery & Co. of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and West End Avenue; cost, $110,000.

No. 9 East Forty-ninth Street, (rear,) one-story iron gymnasium, by Cornelia A. Amerman of Nyack, N. Y.; cost, $1,800.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 73 feet south of One Hundred and Third Street, seven-story brick flat, by Henry G. Marshall of 101 West Eighty-first Street; cost, $40,000.

Marcher and Boscobel Avenues, corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, six four-story brick tenements, by John Karl of High Bridge; cost, $48,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story and basement brick flats, by Elias Kempner of 71 East Sixty-first Street; cost, $30,000.

Bergen Avenue, east side, 56 feet south of Grove Street, four-story brick tenement, by John L. Mead of 390 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; cost, $12,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Frederick Johannsen of 2,275 Southern Boulevard; cost, $86,000.

Nos. 316 to 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story brick flats, by Bernhard Blumenthal of Arverne, L. I.; cost, $60,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Jackson estate of 163 East Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $25,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, five-story brick flat, by Heilner & Wolf of 167 Broadway; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $30,000.

Kings Bridge Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, five-story brick flat, by same; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by William H. Hall, Jr., of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Bergen Avenue, four four-story brick flats, by James L. Barry of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; cost, $68,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, five-story brick flat, by Emanuel Alexander of 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $90,000.

No. 352 West Sixteenth Street, five-story brick flat, David Deutsch of 325 East Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $18,000.

No. 127 Clinton Street, five-story brick flat, Richard & Krowker of 248 East Broadway; cost, $22,000.

No. 705 Broadway, by Wendel estate, alterations to a three-story brick store and workshop; cost, $300.

No. 2 East Sixty-first Street, by Louise M. Gerry, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $40,000.

No. 378 Broome Street, by Robert Bradley estate, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $3,000.

No. 80 Division Street, by Morris Singer, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $250.

No. 30 Canal Street, by same, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 209 East Thirty-first Street, by Nelson Smith, Jr., alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

Thirty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue, by D. H. Shult, alterations to five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $7,000.

No. 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Michael Bergman, alterations to four-story and basement brick clubhouse; cost, $10,000.

No. 281 Church Street, by Gardner E. Colby estate, alterations to six-story brick store; cost, $5,500.

No. 114 Rivington Street, by Mrs. M. E. Lockwood, alterations to six-story brick store and lofts; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 118 feet east of Third Avenue, by Frederica Dietz, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Newkirk Avenue, south side, 79.0½ feet east of Twenty-second Street, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30 by 22.2 by 50.10, $7,000; Phoebe E. Maxwell, owner.

Tenth Street, south side, 75.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20.6 by 48, $9,500; Thomas Brown, owner.

Hudson Avenue, northeast corner of Concord Street, three-story brick stable, 21 by 75, $5,750; F. R. Gebhardt, owner.

Leonard Street, southwest corner of Ten Eyck Street, two-story brick schoolhouse, 80 by 50, $20,000; St. Mary's Church, owner.

Third Avenue, west side, 100.2 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, three-story brick store and dwelling, two families, 20.6 by 60, $4,000; E. Cole, owner.

Fifty-first Street, south side, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue, two two-story brick dwellings, two families, 20 by 40, $1,500 each; C. F. Ciplo, owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, two families, 20 by 45 by 57, $4,500; S. T. Hatch & Co., owners.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 29.

CENTRE ST, 58; Edward B. Swift to Elizabeth V. Swift..... 1
SOUTH ST, 50; Charles W. Mead and wife and others to James H. Haggerty..... 22,000
FULTON ST, 140; 1-10 part; Marguerite de Donnea to John S. Lyle..... 11,500
PEARL ST, 253; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York to Acosta Nichols..... ....
HORATIO ST, 53; John G. Partlin and wife to John P. Van Buskirk. 17,000
WAVERLEY PLACE, 162, s w s, 35.4.9 ft n w of 6th Av, 21x79; William J. Koopman and wife to Paul Hoffman..... 16,000
JANE ST, 62; Patrick Byrne and wife to Ellen Berkery..... 9,500
PERRY AND HUDSON STS, n e corner, 19x44x30.6x36, ½ part; John Wagner, jr., executor of Emma Wagner, to Annie McFeat..... 6,500
7TH ST, 189 East; Bertha Solomon to Samuel Heller..... 10,300
LEWIS ST, w s, 97.5 ft s of 5th St, 24.8x90.3; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to Robert Connor..... 1,000
32D ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of 9th Av, 21.4x98.9; John Kearney and wife to Michael Tobin..... ....
19TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 2d Av, 23x92; Morse Levy and Joseph Levy and wives to Leon Levy..... 1
33D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mary A. Conkling to Josiah Adler..... 1
34TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; Adelle Secor and others, executors of Mary A. Secor, to Agnes E. Fox..... 65,000
24TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 33.4x98.9; Robert T. J. Blake and wife to Josiah S. Lindsay..... 1
23D ST, 241-243 West; Jacob Hirsh and wife to William Broadbelt..... 1
40TH ST, e s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; J. Edgar Leaycraft and wife to Mary L. Edwards, ex-prop. 1
26TH ST, n s, 242.11 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; Emma L. Gordon to Sophie B. Humes..... 1
19TH ST, 115 West; Edward T. Donnelly, referee, to Jacob D. Butler. 25,000
14TH ST, n s, 101.6 ft n w of 1st Av, 22.6x103.3; Benedict P. Smith and wife to Christian J. Uhl and wife..... 23,500
COLUMBUS AV, 430; Cephas Brainerd, jr., referee, to Riverside Bank. 53,100
53D ST, 240 West; Clara C. Luyster to Jacob Mattern..... 10,750
8TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; executors of John L. Hasbrouck to David Christie... 46,600
67TH ST, 133 West; Lydia A. Bliss to S. William De Jonge..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charlotte S. Lindley to Lydia A. Bliss..... 1
72D ST, 236 West; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to George W. M. Sturges and others..... 10
79TH ST, 86.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 15x76.8; Grosvenor S. Hubbard referee, to Joseph Stein..... 14,600
11TH AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 42d St, 19.9x75; William C. Lesster and wife to Margaretha C. Siegerich... 12,000
79TH ST, 18 ft w of Columbus Av, .06x76.8; Hall J. How and wife to Clarence H. Brown..... 340
79TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 18x76.8; James R. Steers, Jr., referee, to Clarence H. Brown.... 34,000
80TH ST, n s, corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Archer V. Pancoast, executor of Elizabeth A. Pancoast, to Adolph M. Bendheim. 20,000
82D ST, n s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Kate C. Pollock to Annie M. Hoch..... 27,000
50TH ST, s s, 81.11 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.3x100.5; Edward L. McCormick and wife to Ignaz Goldstein..... 17,500
2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 46th St, 25x73; Moses and Leon Levy and wives to Joseph Levy..... 1
80TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Patrick Reynolds and wife to John Murray and another..... 14,000
45TH ST, No. 225 East; William Decker and wife to John Fulton..... 1
73D ST, n s, 192 ft e of 5th Av, 16.6x102.2; James Adair to Mary L. Major..... 1
61ST ST, 67 East; Jenny Caldarazzo Ungard to Laura M. Watkinson.... 1
95TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Andrew Widmann and wife..... 44,000
87TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 6.8x100.8; Henrietta and Emanuel Potter and Martin B. Oehs and wife to Abraham Fichner..... 1
87TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 26.8x100.8; same to same..... 31,500
60TH ST, 109 East; Henry Dale and wife to Robert E. Matthews..... 1
87TH ST, n s, 121 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.5; Gustav R. Fisher to Adam Faerber and wife..... 23,500
LEXINGTON AV, 1,458; Royall Houghton to Sarah F. Houghton, all title, half part..... 10
3D AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.10 x110; George W. Bryant and wife to Michael J. Adrian..... 1
2D AV, 2,000; Salome Widmann to Jacob Schlosser..... 26,000
108TH ST, n s, 221 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Phillippine Rothermel to Philip Lahm..... 12,900
127TH ST, n s, 210.8 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; Charles L. Furbush to Frank J. Dupignac..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; William H. Picken and wife to Simon Sterne..... 16,000
123D ST, n s, 50.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.2 x66.11x16.3x66.11; Moses Kahn to Rachel Kahn and another..... 1
123D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ... x161.9x25x109.10 to 132d St; Lydia Fox to Sarah E. Fox..... 1
187TH ST, s s, 184.5 ft w of Washington Av, 16.7x100; Harriet E. Burger to Josephine E. Fletcher... 4,500
136TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willow Av, 12.3x84.1x83.2; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to William R. Brown..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willow Av, 17.2x116.10x118.1; William R. Brown and wife to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company..... 1
136TH ST, s s, 228.9 ft w of Union Av, 18.0x96; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz and wives to Elizabeth A. Shewell..... 6,000
BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.8x—x25x123; also s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 132d St, 24.11 x100; Lydia Fox to Sarah E. Fox.. 1
148TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Convent Av, 18x90.11; Annie C. Doyle to Henrietta A. Latham..... 22,000
HOE AV, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Joseph Liebertz to Joseph Matzke..... 5,200
123D ST, n s, 50.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.2x66.11; Florence L. Kahn to Rachel Kahn..... Omitted
129TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Alexander Kahn to Florence L. Kahn..... 1
130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; same to Rachel Kahn..... 1
109D ST, n s, 206.3 ft w of 9th Av, (113 West;) Edward J. Moloughney and wife to Walter E. Hyer..... 22,000
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Simon Sterne and wife to William H. Picken..... 40,000
SUBURBAN ST, w s, 60 ft s of Briggs Av, 25x100; Christian Biersack to Caroline Biersack..... 1,400
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 175th St, 50x100; David Thomson, referee, to Edward E. McBurney..... 1,900
187TH ST, s s, 167.10 ft w of Washington Av, 16.7x100; Harriet E. Burger to Josephine E. Fletcher..

Recorded Leases.

BRUNMER, John, to Michael Greghty; store; 9 Cornelia St, 2 11-12 years..... $500
BIEN, Franklin, trustee, to Caroline M. Danklefsen; 211 East 17th St, 5 years..... 800
LENANE, Thomas, individually and with John Moonan, trustee, to Michael Kennedy; store; 28 Beach St, 4 years..... 540
LOPP, Michael, to Ewald Hagen; 41 Spring St, 5 years..... 936
McCUTCHEON, Mary R., to Andrew Davey; store; 596 2d Av, 5 1-3 years..... 1,100
TRUSTEES OF THE SAILOR'S Snug Harbor to Garafelia O. Chickering; e s of 5th Av, 27 ft s of Clinton Place, 27x100, 21 years..... 1,125
WHITSON, Elisabeth T., to Theodore Ricksecker; 58 Maiden Lane, 3 years..... 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIAN, Michael J., to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; s e corner of 3d Av, and 111th St, 3 years..... $40,000
ALLCOT, Helen J., and another to Mary M. Post; e s of Mohegan Av, 95 ft s of 176th St, 2 years..... 2,000
ARBOGAST, Charles O., and wife to Therese Bertin; w s of Prospect Av, 158 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.... 6,500
BROWN, Clarence H., to John A. Rutherford; s w corner of Columbus Av and 70th St, 3 years..... 32,000
BLISS, Lydia F., to Charlotte S. Lindley; 133 West 60th St, 2 years.. 2,000
BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of 89th St and Madison Av, 1 year..... 18,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 19th St, 193.8 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 20,000
BROADBELT, William, and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 241 and 243 West 23d St..... 27,500
BLAKE, Robert J., and others to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 24th St, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 62,000
SAME to Frederick A. Snow; 31 and 33 West 24th St, demand..... 5,000
CHRISTIE, David, to P. W. Hasbrouck and others, executors; s s of 89th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 34,950
CARMICHAEL, John M., and wife to E. A. Jenness; Lots 241, 243, 245, and 250, map of Hyatt Farm, 3 years.. 1,500
CAREY, Robert F., to Jacob Meurer and another; s s of 129th St., 520 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
EDWARDS, Mary L., to J. E. Leaycraft; s s of 40th St, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 2,000
FRANK, Lizzie, and another to John Nuffer; 114 West 90th St, 2 years.. 2,500
FAERBER, Adam, and wife to Gustav R. Fischer; n s of 87th St, 121 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years..... 6,000
FOX, Agnes E., to W. P. Brown and another, trustees; n s of 34th St, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 50,000
GIEGERICH, Margaretha C., to William Chesster; w s of 11th Av, 40.9 ft n of 42d St, 3 years..... 10,000
GAHAGAN, Thomas, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of the City of New-York; s s of 44th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Merritt Trimble; 303 East 31st St, 3 years..... 24,000
SAME to William Hall's Sons; same property, 1 year..... 4,700
HARTWELL, Luther F., and wife to A. W. Fraser and others; s s of 6th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, and other property, (ten mortgages,) demand..... 36,500
HEAGAN, Matilda J., and another to E. D. Wiggins; 146 West 45th St, 1 year..... 6,000
HOUGHTON, Sarah F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,458 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 7,000
HYER, Walter E., to P. J. Moloughney; 113 West 103d St, 3 years.... 2,000
HAGGERTY, James H., to George F. Cornell; 50 South St, 3 years... 15,000
HELLER, Samuel, to Bertha Solomon; 180 East 7th St, installments. 3,800
HUMES, Sophie B., to Thomas Stillman; n s of 21st St, 77.11 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 8,000
JUDD, Silas C., to John McClure; 1,722 Broadway, leasehold..... 8,000
JUNG, Jacob, and others to Grace T. Wells; n s of 98th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, (three mortgages)..... 58,000
KENNEDY, Rose M., to Francis Becker, as guardian; n s of 46th St, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
LAHM, Philip, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 108th St, 221 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 6,800
McBURNEY, Edward E., and wife to M. G. Wright; n w corner of Prospect Av and 175th St, 3 years. 1,500
McALLISTER, Sarah T., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of West St, 149.9 ft n of Batten Place, 1 year..... 20,000
MOONEY, Rosanna, to J. A. Hodge, Jr.; s s of 34th St, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,200
MATZKI, Josef, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Hoe Av, 200 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 2,000
MATTHEWS, Robert E., to Henry Dahl; 103 East 60th St, installments. 13,000
MAJOR, Mary C., and another to F. A. Constable and another, trustees; n s of 78d St, 192 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 30,000
OXLEY, Charles F., to Henry Iden; 120 to 126 Walker St, and 224 to 230 Canal St, 1 year..... 20,000
PICKEN, William H., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 112th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, (seven mortgages).. 77,000
PALMIERI, Raffela, to John Stemme; s s of 115th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years..... 2,000
RAGETTE, Anton, and wife to R. W. Cooper; s s of 137th St, 91.10 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 4,000
STEIN, Joseph, to William Jay and another, trustees; 104 West 70th St, 3 years..... 12,500
SPIEGELBERG, Stella F., to O. M. Eidlitz; 1,017 Madison Av, 5 years. 20,000
SCHMIDT, Melenda P., and another to M. P. Schmidt and another, administrators; s s 75th St, 70 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 22,500
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to Peter Dohms; s s 90th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,000
STONEBRIDGE, Margaret, to S. A. Williamson; n e corner of Columbus Av and Adams Av, (two mortgages,) demand and 3 years..... 9,000
TICHNER, Abraham, to Agnes C. Feder; n s 87th St, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, and other property, 5 years..... 18,000
SAME to F. J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year..... 8,000
TODD, Paul P., to Eliza Clark; s s 140th St, 575 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. 4,200
THE PRESIDENT, &c., of Fordham Club Building and Loan Association, to James T. Barry; s w corner Morris Av and High Bridge Road, 4 years..... 4,000
SAME to F. W. Devoe, trustee; same property, 3 years..... 10,000
TINSLEY, Walter W., and wife to A. A. Dolan; w s Bergen Av, 128.3 ft s of Brook Av, 5 years..... 2,500
TODD, Paul P., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s 140th St, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 9,000
THOMPSON, Margaret A., and another to Broadway Savings Institution; n s 55th St, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000
VAN RENSSELAER, Alexander, to S. M. Cruger and another, trustees; 193 Grand St, 3 years..... 2,000
WOOLLEY, James V. S., and wife to E. L. Fancher and another, executors; n e corner Riverside Drive and 75th St, 3 years..... 60,000
WIDMANN, Andrew, and wife, to Bertha Oppenheimer; n s of 95th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years and installments. 12,000
WARD, Joseph A., to Emilio Del Pino, as executor; s s of 61st St, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,500
WALSH, Ellen, and another, to Mary A. Morton; e s of Old Bailey Post Road; 829.5 ft n of Bailey Av, 2 years..... 1,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

HOHNET, Philip, to Thomas A. Disbrow..... $2,000
BRANDES, Anna M., and others, executors, to Henrietta Brandes, 2 mortgages..... 21,000
SAME to Louise D. Brandes and another, (two assignments,)..... 32,000
SAME to Henry C. Brandes..... 6,000
COHN, William, to Herman Wronkow..... 6,307
CISCO, John A., executor to S. C. Cisco..... 25,000
DREW, Clara M., to A. J. Taylor, (two assignments,)..... 3,750
DUSENBERRY, C. E., Jr., to Edward Tracy..... 1
ELY, Smith, to A. R. Ely..... 11,000
HANKINS, Mary E., to Samuel Ferris and another..... 1,000
KNOX, Effie V., to The American Female Guard Society and Home for the Friendless..... 7,000
KLUGH, Henry E., executor to N. S. H. Simmons, (two assignments,).. 1,535
LEVY, Leon, and another, to Morse Levy, (three assignments,)..... 3
LEVY, Moses, to Leon Levy, (two assignments,)..... 2
McGOWAN, Margaret, to Richard Allen..... 2,245
RIKER, John H., to John H. Riker, as guardian..... 2,200
SAME, as guardian, to Margaret McGowan..... 2,221
SNOW, Frederick A., to Cintinental Trust Company of New-York, 2 mortgages..... 2
THE FIFTH AVENUE REAL ESTate Company, to Mary J. Stafford and another, two mortgages..... 20,000
TAILOF, Evan, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 7,350
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to Mary L. Fowler, two mortgages..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, w s, 54.4 ft s of 142d St, 20.6 ft front; George R. Raymond against Bridget Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Cecilia McKenna against Frank W. Gilbert, (action to declare deed a mortgage, &c.)
112TH ST, 409 East; Charles S. Kendall against Michael Ganley and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
BOULEVARD and 72d St, n w corner; Thomas Walton, assignee, against Charles O. Perry and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
HOFFMAN AV, n w s, southerly half of Lot 100, 24th Ward; the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society against James J. Bray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and South Broadway intersection, 24th Ward; Citizens' Insurance Company against Emma L. Moller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
107TH ST, n s, 178 ft w of 4th Av, 17 ft front; Ell M. Goodman against Samuel M. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft s of 180th St, 50 ft front; Garrett R. Hasbrouck against Ellen M. Chambers, owner and contractor..... $650
18TH ST, 34 West; George Hoffman against Bernhard Scheffel, owner and contractor..... 290
CHRISTOPHER ST, n w corner of Waverley Place; Froment & Co. against Fred Rabbe, owner; Stelber & Gerdan, contractors..... 65
CHARLES ST, 72; Charles Rentz against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... 275
PERRY ST, 97; same against same. 75
BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; Charles Doll & Son against John Kirk and Peter Behrens, owners and contractors..... 287
BROOME AND MULBERRY STS, s w corner; Leonard Aspromonti and others against Mary Kenny, owner; Dominick Saladino, lessee; Frederick Musty, contractor..... 81
89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Moriarty & Morrow against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner and contractor... 200
117TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 152 ft front; J. E. Swanstrom against Tillie E. Smith and John J. Macdonald, owners and contractors..... 60
99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Zoller Lumber Company against Frederick Bomekamp, owner; Charles Bomekamp, contractor..... 1,440

Title of a Delacroix Painting.

From The Westminister Gazette.

English visitors, when admiring Delacroix's famous "Shipwreck of Don Juan," in the Louvre, frequently have been much exercised in mind at the apparent absence of that hero. M. Henri Rochefort, fresh from his sojourn among us—if not from the study of Byron—has been explaining the mystery to the Parisians. Delacroix's masterpiece, he declares, has really nothing to do with Byron's poem, the name Don Juan being that of the wrecked vessel. The correct title of the picture ought, therefore, to be "Naufrage du (not de) Don-Juan." The general belief has hitherto been that the great painter was inspired by the second canto of "Don Juan." Indeed, there is evidence to show that the work, when sent to the Salon of 1841, bore the title, "Un Naufrage; ou, La Barque de Don-Juan." The picture, however, showed as little trace of Byron's placid sea and azure sky as of Don Juan himself, and this fact has given rise to much discussion before to-day.

In Théophile Gautier's opinion, the "Naufrage" had undoubtedly been inspired by the second canto of Byron's "Don Juan." His theory was that Delacroix had painted a stormy sea and a lowering sky merely for the sake of artistic effect. Others have remarked that the invisibility of Juan may be accounted for by his proved ability to occupy an insignificant compass on critical occasions. M. Jules Cleretie, strangely enough, suports M. Rochefort's view. He points out that in the year when the picture was first exhibited a ship named the Don Juan was wrecked, and that a number of the crew were cast adrift in an open boat without any food for several days. M. Claretie learned from a friend of the artist that Delacroix was much impressed by the incident, and that immediately afterward he christened his canvas "The Wreck of the Don Juan." Here the controversy rests for the present, but there seems little reason to recede from the view accepted hitherto, until the exact date and other details of M. Claretie's wreck are forthcoming.

Successful Festival of the Season.

From Le Figaro, Paris.

One of the most successful festivals of the season in Paris was the ball given by Princess Karageorgewitch. Only 100 persons were invited. The costumes were all different. The Princess's son was posed as a bust on a column. Pierre Lotti was dressed as a Saracen with armor damasked in gold and a silver helmet. Judith Gautier was dressed as Judith, and carried, in a basket, a terrible head of Holofernes. Mme. Aimé Morot, wife of the painter, wore the green tunic of the Bayadères. Aimé Morot was an Indian Prince, with a green cloak embroidered in gold and fine pearls. Jean Aicard, the poet, was dressed as a Bédouin. Mme. de Bonnières, wife of the novelist, represented moonlight in a sky-blue gown with rays of silver. Mme. Adam wore a Louis XVI. gown. The finest costume was that of the Baronne de Horn, who wore an Empire gown, with a Court mantle of purple embroidered with gold. This costume was studded with the marvelous diamonds of the Emperor's consecration, which were purchased at the sale of the Crown jewels. Yann Nibor came in dressed as a sailor, and at once recited exquisite verses. When Prince Karageorgewitch was tired of playing his part of a bust on a column, he appeared in the costume of a minstrel. Pierre Lott changed his costume at the end of the evening for that of an Arab of the desert.

THE ARMOR BELT CONTEST

Controversy Over the Protection of New Battle Ships.

DISAGREEMENTS OF NAVAL EXPERTS

Chief

WILL WHEEL THE 150 MILES

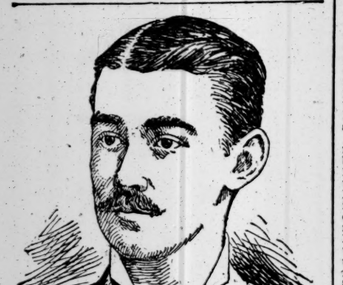
Fuller and Dampman to Race Over The New-York Times Course.

TO RIDE AHEAD OF THE RELAY MEN

Both Cyclists Expected to Make Fast Time—The Winner to Get a Special Trophy from the Rivertons.

Much interest has been shown of late over the probable outcome of the long cycle race on June 8 between F. M. Dampman of Philadelphia and A. W. Fuller of Brooklyn. They will start in advance of the first relay riders in The New-York Times one-hundred-and-fifty-mile tri-State team race, and following The Times route, endeavor to reach the grounds of the Riverton (N. J.) Athletic Association as soon as possible. The one making the best time will win, of course.

The Riverton Association has offered special prizes for this event, and it is



F. M. Dampman.

quite likely that there may be several others to keep company with Fuller and Dampman. At any rate, the two named are sure to start, for they regard the event as a sort of match between them.

Both the Brooklyn and Quaker City man have ridden long distances, and each thinks he can go over the 150 miles in fast time.

Fuller's hobby has been long-distance rides, both for pleasure and racing. He participated in his first century run in November, 1891, when, in company with his brother and a friend, he rode to Philadelphia over a 105-mile course on a solid-tire Columbia weighing about sixty pounds. He accomplished this in less than twelve hours, returning the next day.

Since that time he has made the run half a dozen times entirely alone in less than nine hours, always returning by wheel the day following.

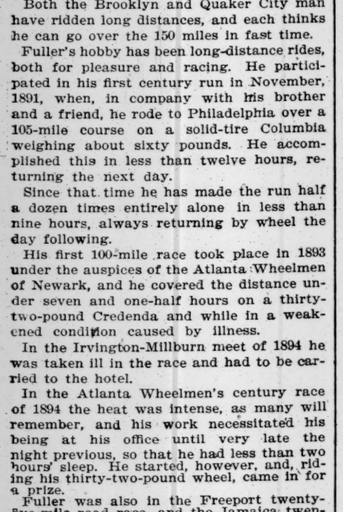
His first 100-mile race took place in 1893 under the auspices of the Atlanta Wheelmen of Newark, and he covered the distance under seven and one-half hours on a thirty-two-pound Credenda and while in a weakened condition caused by illness.

In the Irvington-Millburn meet of 1894 he was taken ill in the race and had to be carried to the hotel.

In the Atlanta Wheelmen's century race of 1894 the heat was intense, as many will remember, and his work necessitated his being at his office until very late the night previous, so that he had less than two hours' sleep. He started, however, and, riding his thirty-two-pound wheel, came in for a prize.

Fuller was also in the Freeport twenty-five-mile road race, and the Jamaica twenty-five-mile race of 1894. He has entered for the Irvington-Millburn handicap to-day and expects to finish with the fast division. He is in prime condition. During the present month he has ridden on to 500 miles. Fuller went over the relay course on Saturday and Sunday last, and knows the route. He is a resident of Brooklyn, and is associated with a well-known publication house on Vesey Street, this city.

Dampman is an old-time racing man, having started on that career in 1883. He is thirty-three years of age, weighs, when



A. W. Fuller.

in condition, 140 pounds, and stands 5 feet 7 inches in his stockings. In the Fall of 1883 he won two firsts and three seconds, and in 1894 ran third, with Asa Dolphs first, and Charles Frazier second, at Jumbo Park, Philadelphia, in 2:53. That was considered pretty good time, for the world's record was then 2.50. He also won the five-mile Pennsylvania State championship at Belmont the same year, and twelve firsts in other races.

Since then Dampman has raced every year, winning many prizes. In 1888 he went to Buffalo with a dozen friends from Wilmington for a week's outing, and surprised himself by winning the 100-mile road race, from Erie to Buffalo, which he had entered more as a joke than anything else. In some respects this contest was one of the most remarkable ever seen in this country. It rained all the night before, the roads were in a frightful condition, and the start was made in a storm, in which umbrellas were of little or no account. In this condition of weather and roads the race was won over twenty-two competitors in less than ten hours on a solid tire ordinary.

Later in the same year Dampman won The Sporting Life 100-mile road race at Philadelphia in 7 hours 19 minutes, which stood as the record for the United States for a long time.

In 1892 Dampman started at scratch in the 100-mile road race of the Business Men's Cycle League of Newark, from Philadelphia to Newark, with forty-seven men strung out ahead up to the forty-minute limit, and finished second to George W. Coffin. He beat Coffin's time, however, by 15 minutes. Notwithstanding, he waited for almost half an hour for his fellow scratch man, (Seeds of Wilmington,) who got "cramps" at Hopewell, his time was 7:30:45, which is still the record for the course. In the Fall of 1894 Dampman took a crack at the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club's 100-mile record over the Pennsylvania course to Morrisville, Point Pleasant, Doylestown, and return, via Norristown, and reduced it just 2 hours, although their best men had been trying it every year. Dampman's time was 7:01 for the 108 miles, which is the actual distance of the route. He also that year cut the 100-mile record to Wilmington and return, via West Chester, from 7:30 to 6:59.

Dampman has ridden in five of the Irvington-Millburn races. In 1891 he secured the time prize for pneumatic tired machines. He has competed in three of the Boston Athletic Association road races, and in all the Wilmington Wheel Club events, and has a record of eleven firsts and twelve seconds in one week, and has a house stored with furniture, dishes, silver cups, medals, &c., which he has won as prizes. He is dubbed the "Old War Horse" by his friends, and certainly is about the oldest rider on the track in this country in point of experience. He is a Class A man pure and simple.

As a long distance rider, Dampman certainly stands near the head of the list. He is in good condition for the trip over the relay route, and says he can make good time. He is associated in business in the cycling department of a big house in Philadelphia.

Pacemaking will be allowed, and it is thought that the pair will easily finish ahead of the relay men, who will have the advantage of attendance and short runs, comparatively speaking, all along the line.

RAPID INCREASE OF INSANITY

Startling Facts Presented to the Conference on Charities and Correction in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, May 29.—The "Insane" was the subject of the morning session of the conference on Charities and Corrections. Dr. J. W. Babcock, Columbia, S. C., read a paper on "Provision for the Insane," and F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., a paper on "Increase of Insanity." Mr. Sanborn said:

Insanity is increasing in every civilized country. So great has the increase been—far beyond the gain in population—that some alarm has been felt lest insanity should become a dominant element in our recent civilization. The experts in insanity, in Great Britain and elsewhere, have been called on to explain why it is, that, with all their improved apparatus for the treatment of the insane—costly hospitals, trained attendants, special medical care, study of brain disease and brain function—nevertheless insanity goes on doubling itself.

The appliances and tendencies of high civilization develop insanity beyond the measure of past centuries, and more than counteract the improvements made in treating insanity. As compared with half a century ago, the classification of mental disease and impairment has become more strict, and many persons are now returned as insane in England who would not have been included in that class in 1845. But the reported insane increased there from about 25,000 in 1849 to more than 90,000 in 1894, nearly quadrupled, while the population of England and Wales hardly doubled, gaining from 16,000,000 in 1849 to about 31,000,000 in 1894.

In Scotland the proportionate increase has been nearly as great. In Ireland, while population has been fast decreasing, (from 5,798,960 in 1862 to 1,704,750 in 1892,) the reported insane have gone up from 6,055 in 1862 to 16,689 in 1892. Saxony, Belgium, and some parts of Germany are checking the increase of insanity by family care and detached buildings. The proof of an increase in new cases of insanity, pro rata, in Ireland and Massachusetts, furnishes a strong presumption that a similar evil exists in all countries where the accumulation of the chronic insane goes on so fast as we know it does in the whole United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and wherever we have careful returns of the yearly situation. New cases of insanity have been increasing in Massachusetts in the fifteen years from 1878 to 1893.

By invitation Dr. Arthur McDonald of the Department of Education, Washington, read a paper on "The Determination of Mental Consciousness by Mechanical Instruments." Reports of States from Missouri to South Carolina, inclusive, were read. The report of Rhode Island, by the Rev. James H. Nutting, dealt with the extensions to the various institutions of the State and the new jail in process of construction at Providence.

The report of Secretary Homer Folks for the State of New-York stated that the Craig Colony for Epileptics is to be established on the village plan, following closely the celebrated colony of epileptics at Bielefeld, Germany. A fine tract of land, comprising 1,800 acres, suited in every way to the needs of the institutions, was purchased by the State for this purpose. It is expected that many of the epileptics will be removed from the poorhouses of the State to this institution during the present year.

The steady increase in the number of children living in institutions is greatly to be deplored, and is undoubtedly largely a measure the result of a system of granting public money to private institutions. In New-York City little distinction is made between destitute, neglected, and delinquent children. All these classes of children are committed to institutions by magistrates under the provisions of the Penal Code, and most of the institutions receive all classes of children. A comparison of the applications for assistance made to the leading charitable agencies during the last winter with those of the year preceding shows a reduction of from 55 to 60 per cent., the number being, however, still some 23 per cent. greater than in the years preceding the financial disturbances. The number of persons who received help for the first time a year ago, and who came again this year, is very small, and the leaders in the charity organizations and similar societies very properly regard this as evidence that their work was fairly well done, and that relief afforded in a time of unusual distress did not produce, except in rare cases, a willingness and desire to seek relief when the need was not so urgnt. The penny provident fund has, during the last year, been introduced into the public schools of the city of New-York.

MANAGER PROCTOR'S NEW ENTERPRISE

He Purchases the Lease of an Albany Theatre—His New House in This City.

Manager F. F. Proctor is steadily extending the field of his operations. Next Fall he will have a new theatre in New-York, the house now being erected for him in Fifty-eighth Street being pushed to completion rapidly. The work of introducing the electric plant was begun yesterday. It will have a capacity of 4,500 incandescent electric lamps, which will light the main theatre, roof garden, the Egyptian, Turkish, and German cafés, the art gallery, and the recreation hall. It is estimated that the new theatre will cost the owner, Francis J. Schnugg, fully $1,000,000, and Mr. Proctor has leased it for a long term of years. The stage will be adapted to any form of entertainment, but Mr. Proctor will begin management by presenting vaudeville of a high order.

The Leland Opera House, in Albany, has been in the hands of a receiver for several months. Mr. Proctor having applied for a dissolution of the partnership of Proctor & Soulier. The receiver ordered the sale of the lease yesterday, and it was bid in by Mr. Proctor for $10,000. The Leland is one of the best combination theatres in this State, and for the present at least Manager Proctor will continue to conduct it as a combination house.

United States Rubber Company.

The first meeting of the recently elected Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company was held at its office Wednesday morning, twenty-four Directors being present. The following officers were unanimously elected: Joseph Banigan, President; Robert D. Evans, First Vice President; James B. Ford, Second Vice President; Charles R. Flint, Treasurer; M. C. Martin, Assistant Treasurer; Charles L. Johnson, Secretary. The following is the Executive Committee selected: Joseph Banigan, Chairman; Robert D. Evans, Charles R. Flint, Samuel P. Colt, Henry L. Hotchkiss, George A. Lewis, M. C. Martin.

It was decided that the regular monthly meetings of the board be held on the first Wednesday of every month, at 2 P. M., at the principal office of the company in this city.

Charles L. Johnson, Director of Sales, stated that in consequence of the large consumption of rubber boots and shoes of last season, which had the effect of clearing out the stocks in the hands of retailers, and the advance in prices to take effect in September, which advance was made necessary by much higher cost of crude rubber, large orders are now being placed with manufacturers for goods for the coming season.

Explosion of Fulminate Kills Spillaine

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—The fulminate building at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company blew up at 2 o'clock this afternoon. An employe named Jeremiah Spillaine of 109 Ashmun Street was killed. No one else was injured. The Fire Department was called out, but its services were not required. The explosion was a terrific one and caused much excitement in the city. Spillaine was active in local politics and was a brother of J. J. Spillaine, editor of The Connecticut Catholic of Hartford, and formerly managing editor of The Morning News of this city.

Deputy Marshals Get Their Pay.

BUFFALO, May 29.—The Deputy Marshals of the Northern District of New-York are being paid to-day their fees, which have been accumulating for the last six months. Marshal Peck, who obtained the money for this purpose on his recent visit to Washington, began sending out checks from here to his deputies to-day. The Marshal says that the other districts could get their money if the Marshals would go to Washington and stir things up a little.

Mrs. Pfingsten School Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Mrs. Julie Pfingsten of 18 Bridge Street to be an Inspector of Schools, in place of Louis H. Mullen, removed.

Mrs. Pfingsten is the wife of Gustave Pfingsten, a physician and druggist at 14½ Whitehall Street. She has long been interested in school matters. Her husband was formerly a School Trustee.

ASPHALT FOR THE POOR

A Feature of Water Purveyor North's Plan for Better Streets.

GREAT THOROUGHFARES MAY BE MADE

Quiet Around Schoolhouses—Better Sanitary Conditions — Estimated Cost of Work, $780,100.

Water Purveyor Edward P. North yesterday submitted to Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield his estimates of expenditures for asphalt pavements in city streets for the current year. The amount of new asphalt pavement proposed is 195,025 square yards, and the estimated cost is $780,100.

The plan of ex-Mayor Gilroy for the asphalting of the streets in the poorer sections of the city is amplified, and the idea carried out to a larger extent than ever. The larger portion of the appropriation for repaving will be used this year for asphalt in streets in the poorer sections, and in streets that are likely to become great thoroughfares. In his report Mr. North says:

In the project now submitted the only region favored is that occupied by our wage-earning population, and, aside from this, nothing has been incorporated that does not serve large areas and all classes of people. The principle has been to continue the very necessary work, in a sanitary point of view, commenced under your predecessor, mainly through the efforts of your consulting engineer, Mr. Towle, of asphalting the streets in the overcrowded districts east of the Bowery, to which is added the populous region about the Five Points. In addition to this, streets have been selected for asphalt pavement that will extend the present lines of transportation and open routes across the city, which will cheapen the delivery of goods and give comfortable access to some of the more important ferries.

In all of this it is not proposed to take up or cover any of the pavements laid within the last six years under special laws. All of the proposed pavements are on streets that require repaving. Apparently desirable routes have been neglected because they would include streets which are newly paved or those containing car tracks. It will be seen that 2.4 per cent. of the proposed work is south of Chambers Street and in the business part of the city; that 40.7 per cent. is in regions east of Centre Street and south of First Street, and 57 per cent. is devoted to routes of distribution. Of this, only 22.3 per cent. is in that division of the city which contains between 60 and 70 per cent. of the asphalt now laid. So that, in fact, 84.7 per cent. of the proposed new work will be where most needed for sanitary purposes—in the lower parts of the city.

To summarize these recommendations: Laying an asphalt pavement on Nassau Street will relieve the very crowded sidewalks of that street, and the asphalted streets about Wall Street will be almost connected with those north of Chambers Street. Asphalt pavements will be brought near to South, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries, Grand Street Ferry being already provided for. A continuous line is laid out from the corner of Centre and Park Streets at one point, and the new Criminal Court House at the other, connecting with nearly all asphalted streets on the east side of Sixty-sixth Street, and on the west as far as One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Nearly all of the densely populated district east of Centre Street and south of First Street will be asphalted, so that pavements there can be thoroughly washed.

A route through Greenwich Avenue, Ninth Street, (utilizing the asphalt pavement already laid,) and Stuyvesant Street connects Eighth Avenue and the Boulevard with the asphalt pavement on Second Avenue and the Second Avenue system. Going south and west from the end of the asphalt in Fifth Avenue, one line through Washington Place and Barrow Street connects with the Christopher Street Ferry, and another through Macdougal and Spring Streets brings a good carriageable road in proximity to the Desbrosses Street Ferry, the landings of the Hudson River boats, and of many foreign steamers. The route combining portions of Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets utilizes a considerable length of asphalted streets, and serves the important ferries at the east and west ends of Twenty-third Street.

The extension of the asphalted pavement now on Fourth Street from the Hudson River is in the service of people using the Christopher Street Ferry and the Grand Central Railroad Station. The extension west and east of the Fifty-eighth Street asphalt makes a through ambulance route in the service of the many hospitals between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, while the extension through East Seventy-first Street, with its north and south connections, performs the same service for hospitals and homes in that neighborhood, and lacks only 200 feet of connecting the Seventy-second entrance to the Central Park. The extension of the Boulevard makes the asphalted length of that thoroughfare, counting from Thirteenth Street, about 5.1 miles.

Replacing our worn-out stone pavements with asphalt laid on them presents the most economical solution of a very serious problem confronting you and the whole city. The cost of granite pavement laid on concrete averaged last year $3.14 per square yard, while asphalt pavements averaged $3.80, but this cost included keeping such pavements in repair for fifteen years and turning over to the city a good pavement at the end of that period. The granite pavements, on the other hand, were only guaranteed for six months, and under the heavy traffic of Broadway we have seen a granite pavement badly dilapidated in three years. It seems that, as a financial measure, there is no sound economy in replacing our worn-out pavements with asphalt, both in the matter of ultimate cost and also in view of the fact that through higher rents in streets that are paved with asphalt, with cheaper transportation and the greatly reduced cost of street sweeping, (and you know about twice as much is appropriated for street cleaning as for repaving streets,) the saving from asphalt pavements cannot be put at less than 10 per cent., while the city can borrow money at 3 per cent.

It is, however, as a sanitary appliance that an asphalt pavement presents the greatest value. It is nearly a non-absorbent, is free from cracks that offer lurking places for disease germs, and can be thoroughly washed whenever it is thought advisable.

It is thought there will be no substantial objection to increasing the area covered with such easily cleaned pavements in the more thickly populated districts, at least until those districts have their fairly proportionate area of impervious pavements. Persons living in tenement houses are often uninformed as to the value of cleanly surroundings. Their children spend a large part of their time on the pavements, and during the hot nights of Summer the whole family pass the evening there. In such cases where stone pavements are habitually greasy, the menace to infant and adult life must be a very serious one.

In addition to the easily ascertained bills of mortality, resulting from unsanitary surroundings, there is an unknown and often unrecognized loss from sickness. Where illness strikes the breadwinner—particularly in the districts under consideration—the result is apt to be pinching want and hunger. Nor is the result less distressing when the mothers are overworked sick.

Leaving the streets that swarm with the children of our poorest population paved with rough stones, the interstices between which are filled with disease-breeding filth, while the streets bordering on Fifth Avenue are served with asphalt, does not make for the greatest good to the greatest number, and in case of a serious epidemic the practice imperils the health of the entire city.

The establishment of main routes of communication between different parts of the city which connect with our parks, ferries, and railroad stations, seems to me but little less important than conserving the health of our poorest population. These routes cheapen the cost of delivering goods to the merchant and distributing them to customers, and, as the cost of transportation must be taken in some ratio from the profits of producers or consumers, the cheaper transportation offered by asphalted streets must form a considerable saving to the people of this city.

A great public use lies in the facilities they offer convalescent people for reaching either the parks or the country and the opportunities they afford to large numbers of our people for healthful exercise.

Neglecting the adverse criticism of those who would like the streets immediately in front of their houses asphalted, three objections may be urged to the plan presented, viz: That a long line of cross streets generally between First Avenue and Avenue A, with a shorter line on the west side of the city, should, in the interest of public health, receive the same treatment that the streets bordering on Fifth Avenue have received; another is that with noiseless streets in the residence portion of the city, the generally observed Summer vacation would be abbreviated, so that many rents which now have to be earned by seven or nine months' occupancy would have the time of their earning capacity extended to ten months or even the whole year, with a corresponding advantage to all distributive trades in the city; the third is that the comfort of the teachers of our public schools, and through them the mental peace and advancement of their scholars, would be promoted by asphalt pavements around the schoolhouses, which would prevent the noise now arising from the granite pavements.

It will be seen that all of these desirable results cannot be attained at once. At the request of a former Board of Estimate and Apportionment it was ascertained that the cost of asphalting all streets near schools would exceed $1,000,000. The Board of Education, I take it, could at any time procure legislation at Albany directing you to do this important work and appropriating the necessary money. It does not seem fair to all the interests of the city, in view of the great amount of repaving necessary, to take the sum requisite for this work from the yearly appropriations for paving.

The very weighty claims of householders and business men for that quiet in our streets which will render the city more habitable during the season in which windows are kept open, if urged with unanimity, would receive immediate attention with the funds necessary to satisfy their desires. It is only the inhabitants of the tenement houses that lack means for organization and effective representation. And I think their necessities should be attended to before other interests are satisfied.

It is confidently expected that increased competition between those laying asphalt pavements will result in reduced cost to the city.

The following is a list of the streets that will be asphalted under this plan:

THROUGH ROUTES.	Yards.	Estimated Cost.
Spring Street, from Sullivan to Greenwich, excepting between Clark and Hudson	2,700	$10,800
Clark Street	1,350	5,400
Macdougal, from Waverley Place to Spring Street; Waverley Place, from Fifth Avenue to Macdougal	10,500	41,200
Barrow Street, from West to West Fourth, and Washington Place, from Grove to Macdougal	11,300	45,200
Greenwich Avenue, from Sixth to Eighth Avenue	9,400	37,600
Ninth Street, University Place, to Stuyvesant Street; Stuyvesant Street, from Third to Second Avenue	9,400	37,600
Twenty-first Street, from Fourth to Eighth Avenue, excepting between Fifth and Sixth Avenues	8,400	33,600
Twenty-second Street, from Second Avenue to First Avenue	4,400	17,600
Twenty-second Street, Eighth to Eleventh Avenue	8,356	33,400
Fortieth Street, from Eighth to Eleventh Avenue	8,350	33,400
Fifty-sixth Street, from Seventh to Tenth Avenue	8,100	32,400
Fifty-eighth Street, from Lexington to Third Avenue	1,400	5,600
Boulevard, One hundred and Sixth, to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east side	15,925	63,700
Madison Avenue, Seventy-ninth to Eighty-fifth Street	6,300	25,200
Seventy-first Street, from Fifth Avenue to First Avenue, except between Madison and Lexington Avenue	7,430	29,720
SOUTH OF READE STREET.		
Pine Street, Nassau to William	950	$3,800
Nassau Street, Wall to Spruce, except between Pine and Liberty	3,400	13,600
William Street, Beaver to Pearl	260	1,040
Total	4,610	$18,440
EAST OF CENTRE STREET AND SOUTH OF SECOND STREET.		
Park Street, Mott to Centre	2,550	$10,200
Baxter Street, Park Row to Grand	5,372	21,500
Mott Street, Park Row to Hester	4,313	17,272
Mulberry Street, Park Row to Broome Street	7,000	28,000
Hester Street, Bowery to Centre Street	3,150	12,500
Bayard Street, Baxter to Division	5,150	20,600
Franklin Street, from Baxter to Centre	750	3,000
Market Street, Division to Cherry	4,250	17,000
Suffolk Street, Division to Houston	7,000	28,000
Orchard Street, from Division to Houston	7,950	31,800
Chrystie Street, from Grand to Houston	5,500	22,000
Essex Street, from Division to Houston	7,600	30,400
Clinton Street, Division to Houston	6,750	27,000
Allen Street, Division to Houston	8,200	32,800
Pitt Street, Broome to Houston	4,650	18,600

Commissioner Brookfield will submit the plan to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

A CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Attempt to Secure an American Loan Said to Have Failed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 29.—The Legislature adjourned to-day, for the third time, owing to lack of a quorum.

It is openly reported that Colonial Secretary Bond's attempt to procure a loan from American capitalists has collapsed, owing to the intervention of the British Government, which fears the effects of the introduction of American capital in Newfoundland. The Whitewav party is demoralized over the uncertainty. Should Mr. Bond's mission fail, the resignation of the Government is by no means improbable.

The documents relative to the confederation conference at Ottawa have been printed. They contain a lot of statistics of thrilling significance, showing the gravity of the colony's present difficulties. Business men are keenly apprehensive of the outcome. Trade is generally unsettled.

The preliminaries are being arranged for the arrest of the Directors of the Union Bank on charges similar to those on which the Directors of the Commercial Bank were recently arrested.

A Brooklyn Priest's Jubilee.

The Rev. Edward W. McCarty, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood June 9, 10, and 11. There will be a reception in the church June 10, and a silver tablet, on which resolutions have been engraved, and which cost $500, will be presented to the pastor as a tribute of the congregation.

The last day of the jubilee, Tuesday, June 11, will be celebrated at the Academy of Music, when a banquet will be tendered by the parishioners to Father McCarty. President Seth Low of Columbia College will be one of the principal speakers.

Col. Waring May Reinstate Him.

John Bermingham will probably be restored on June 1 to the position of District Superintendent in the Street-Cleaning Department, from which he was removed on March 29, on the charge of failing to move brewers' trucks from the streets.

After his removal he declared that he had never received orders to move the trucks. Col. Waring stated yesterday that, after a full investigation of all the circumstances, he believes Bermingham was unjustly removed.

Ex-Sheriff Gorman's Will Filed.

The will of ex-Sheriff John J. Gorman was filed yesterday for probate in the office of the Surrogate.

The will is dated March 11, 1891. In it Mr. Gorman gives all his real and personal property to his wife, Amelia Gorman, and appoints her sole executrix. Her petition for the probate of the will sets forth that the real estate of the former Sheriff is valued at $67,000, while the value of the personal property is placed at $9,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Maskelyne; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

FRIDAY.—At 6 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"; at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Aiene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Aiene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 24, 1895.

FOR NEW BONDS, $14,545,000

That Amount in Gold Already Imported—Foreign Credits, $25,000,000.

Gold to the amount of $105,000 was transferred yesterday from the Assay Office to the Sub-Treasury, to be credited to the Treasury reserve on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds. This was the remainder of last Saturday's receipt from the Campania. It had been withheld from credit until it could be accurately weighed. With yesterday's credit the shipment amounted to $955,000.

Gold imported for the new bonds now amounts to $14,545,000. There was added to the foreign credit on May 8 about $3,500,000 additional. The same account has been credited also with $7,000,000 still held in depository banks, making foreign credits in the Treasury reserve about $25,000,000. With the payment of $7,500,000 additional, foreign purchases will be completed and the gold reserve will then reach about $108,750,000. Syndicate plans have been to import the entire foreign share of $32,500,000. Importation was to be extended to October, so that more than four months remain in which to carry out this programme. Since payments already made on foreign account have greatly improved on the terms of the contract, it is confidently believed that by October all the gold expected from this quarter will have been actually imported.

Wants Her Mother for Guardian.

Miss Jane Loretta Campbell, fourteen years old, will apply to Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn next week for the appointment of her mother, Mrs. Amelia A. Fallon, as guardian, the term of the Brooklyn Trust Company having expired.

Miss Campbell is the daughter of the late Hugh Campbell, and a niece of ex-Superintendent of Police Campbell and ex-Congressman Felix Campbell. Her father died in 1884, leaving an estate of $30,000 in stocks, and property worth $15,000. The application is opposed by the girl's uncles, it being alleged that Mrs. Fallon is reckless in the expenditure of money belonging to her daughter.

Brooklyn Must Scale Expenses.

Under the Brooklyn City charter, the amount to be raised in the city for city and county purposes shall not exceed 2 cents on the dollar, upon an amount equal to the aggregate of the assessed valuation of the property in the city for the previous year.

The total amount of the requisition for city purposes so far received is $12,435,230. Land values recently annexed have not been heard from. Secretary Neal of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment says the requisitions will have to be cut down to $10,540,000 in order to come within the 2 per cent. limit.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

1. cabin, $80 and upward; 2. cabin, $50 and $60; steerage at very low rate. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to company's offices, 2 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	June 5, 3 PM	Adriatic,	July 3, 3 PM
Britannic,	June 12, 10 AM	Teutonic,	July 10, 9 AM
Majestic,	June 19, 2 PM	Britannic,	July 17, 1 PM
Germanic,	June 26, 9 AM	Majestic,	Jy. 24, 8:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam...Saturday, June 1, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam...Saturday, June 8, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Ethiopia...June 1, noon|Anchoria..June 15,11A.M.
Furnessia..June 8, 4 P.M.|Circassia..June 22,3 P.M.

Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage, $16; prepaid, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mississippi, June 1.
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

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